Aspects, Impacts and Register of Legislation

The University is required as part of its Environmental Management System to identify how it interacts with the environment (its Environmental Aspects) and consider the impact of these (the damage they can cause) as well as their severity (significance). These aspects are considered under normal, abnormal and emergency situations although not all aspects will occur under each situation.

Environmental aspect = element of an organisation's activities or products or services that can interact with the environment.
Environmental impact = any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organisation's environmental aspects

The University has considered its operations and activities and has determined that there are a multitude of aspects, for example electricity might be used in numerous different ways, but that there is little benefit to listing all of these individually as, although there may be slight variations in the significance of these aspects, those variations are negligible. It is the overarching Aspect, e.g. Use of Electricity, which Impacts the environment and where the University must assess its significance. Table 1 therefore identifies the University's key environmental **Aspect Areas**, the **Aspect Detail** provides a further description of the areas and operations where this occurs.

Against each Aspect Detail there is reference to environmental **Impacts** and then a calculation of **Significance** based on the **S**everity and **L**ikelihood. The significance is determined by the EMS team in consultation with the Manager responsible for the relevant aspect and this document is then submitted to the Sustainability Sub Committee for approval.

There is a requirement to assess the Impact of the Aspect Details under normal, abnormal and emergency conditions, these are defined as:

- Normal – the University's operations are far from routine as our operations vary from weekday to weekend, from term time to non-term time and are often dependent upon research and event activities. Normal is therefore defined as when the University can expect to be able to reasonably control its environmental impacts through it business operations.
- Abnormal – these are circumstances when there may be a partial failure of normal routines, maintenance issues, vandalism or special activities
- Emergency conditions – these are defined as any event where the University is required to respond to an occurrence which by its very nature means that normal controls are unlikely to be able to be applied which may result in a potential increase in Severity and/or likelihood of environmental impact. If there is no assessment of impact in emergency it is because in the event of emergency this aspect would not be controlled or applied. Such circumstances could include Loss of power, water or fuel, Fire, Storms or loss of containment.

The table also identifies the instances of occurrence (the individuals, operations or schools) where these aspects arise and provides a hyperlink to the Key Action Plan (strategy) for each aspect where one exists. These have been developed in response to the legislation to which we must adhere and the legislation can be viewed by following the Chapter hyperlink.

We have identified some Aspect details as positive and some as negative. The aspects identified as positive are positive as for each of these there is already one or more negative Aspect Details.

Each Aspect Detail has a note of the Control Measures Applied and therefore the Significance is based on these control measures being applied. The Significance often increases under Abnormal and Emergency conditions because the Control Measures may cease to be applicable / be unable to be applied.

Each Aspect detail also has a note of the relevant Lifecycle elements which have been or should be considered the impacts of the Aspect.
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The University reviews the Aspects and their Impacts every 2-3 years but will also undertake a review to take into account changing circumstances, including planned or new developments, and new or modified activities, products and services.

The University communicates its significant environmental aspects in a variety of ways including but not limited to:

- This document which is available on our website and is viewed by Senior Management within the Sustainability and Social Responsibility Sub Committee
- Addressing our Aspects in our Environmental Standards
- Through our Aspects and Objectives Summary
- Through our eLearning training package

All aspects have a significance, those 8 or below are low significance and not a priority for improvement, those with a significance of 9-12 are moderately significant and those with a score 15 and above are of high significance. We focus on both moderate and high significance aspects.

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Change Log:

Date:	Reason for Change:	Who By:
	For amendments prior to 2022 please see previous revisions	
June 2022	Addition of the Environment Act 2021 in Chapter 10 – Legislation crossing over multiple areas	RR
Aug 2022	Amendment to: • Building Regs 2010 • Environment Act 2021 • Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Order 2020 Addition of: • Bee Diseases and Pests Control (England) Order SI 2006 • The Littering From Vehicles Outside London (Keepers: Civil Penalties) Regulations SI 2018 • Medium Combustion Plant Directive	
Aug 2023	Covid related waste obligations removed	NH
Aug 2023	Corrected hyperlinks throughout document	RR
Sept 2023	Changes to reflect OFIs identified through the System Audit – Updated to Version 11.03	NH
Feb 2024	Changes to reflect review by Micro Intern Updated to Version 12.00	TS - NH
May 2024	Additional review by NH – Impact Rankings and Nature Positive Universities added incorporated within version 12.00	NH
Jun 2024	Additional review by NH – Hedgerow Regs removed and change incorporated within version 12.00	NH
Jan - Aug 2025	Amendments to encompass: • Removal of Obligation for Sustainable Leadership Scorecard • Addition of specific section for Town and Country Planning Act Schedule 7a – Biodiversity Net Gain • Removal of Climate Change & Sustainable Energy Act 2006 – as not relevant • Logging of minor updates where necessary • Removal of reference to Cedrec • Consideration of Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations SI 2024 • Addition of Separation of Waste (England) Regulations 2024 / 25 & Collecting paper and card with other dry recyclable materials: written assessments • Total overhaul of Sustainable Procurement Section • Energy Act 2013 removed • Amendments added for SEMS specific legislation	NH EB

Table 1: Aspects - Methodology for Significance and Key for Impacts is viewable here.

Aspect Area	Chapter 2: Energy & Carbon	**Action Plan:**	Strategy				**Responsibility Of:**	Energy Technician
Aspect Detail – These aspects link to risks 4-6 in the Risk Register* (*in 6.1&2 Risks, Opportunities, Objectives & Actions Register)		Impacts	**Significance**	**S**	**L**	**=**	**Instances of Occurrence & Control Measures**	
Use of Electricity from the National Grid for teaching, research, accommodation, catering and operational delivery. This includes lighting, HVAC, ICT, Data Centres, space and water heating.		Negative 1-4	Normal	4	4	16	Electricity usage is campus wide but higher in areas such as Facilities Management, Domestic Services, Campus Living and academic departments with high usage equipment for teaching or research. The use of electricity involves all staff, students, tenants, visitors and contractors.	
			Abnormal	4	4.5	18		
			Emergency	4	5	20		
		Control Measures Applied					**As detailed in Reduction of Electricity Use**	
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Energy & Carbon**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed	
Use of Gas from National Supply for teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery. This includes heating and hot water provision as well as electricity production.		Negative 1-4	Normal	5	4	20	The main use of gas is in the University boiler houses which provide heating and hot water but also in the CHP facilities which generate almost 50% of the campus electricity requirements. Gas is also used for some cooking in the catering facilities as well as in some academic departments.	
			Abnormal	5	4.5	22.5		
			Emergency	5	5	25		
		Control Measures Applied					**As detailed in Reduction of Electricity Use**	
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Energy & Carbon**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed	
Generation of Electricity through onsite Combined Heat and Power generators. This provides electricity more efficiently whilst utilising the by-product of heat for hot water and cooling.		Reduction (Positive) in 1-4	Normal	3	5	15	The University has four CHP units generating almost 50% of the campus electricity requirements. Production on site reduces losses in the grid and allows the use of the heat by-product which is normally wasted.	
			Abnormal	3	4	12		
			Emergency	3	3	9		
		Control Measures Applied					**Performance of CHP units is monitored and assessed annually**	
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Energy & Carbon**: Design, Production and Transportation	
Reduction of Electricity Use through controls, reporting and campaigning.		Reduction (Positive) in 1-4	Normal	3	3	9	Reduction in electricity use is driven by the ***It's Better Off*** campaign and BMS controls which help manage the consumption. Campus wide metering helps inform usage levels within buildings. The Green League in the Halls of Residence also helps manage the consumption of electricity.	
			Abnormal	3	2	6		
			Emergency	3	1	3		
		Control Measures Applied					**Ops Managers also now have access to performance data and CAP is targeting reductions**	
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Energy & Carbon**: Design and Use	
Reduction of Gas Use through controls, maintenance and reporting		Reduction (Positive) in 1-4	Normal	3	3	9	The reduction in use of gas is mainly driven through the University's BMS as well as the management and monitoring of these and weather patterns. Maintenance of gas fired systems also ensures efficiency of this equipment.	
			Abnormal	3	2	6		
			Emergency	3	1	3		
		Control Measures Applied					**Heating policy has now reduced temperatures and timing for heating being on**	
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Energy & Carbon**: Design and Use	

Aspect Area	Chapter 3: Waste & Resource Management	**Action Plan:**	Strategy				**Responsibility Of:**	Environmental Manager
Aspect Detail – These aspects link mainly to risk 1 in the Risk Register* (although there are additional links to risks 7 & 12)		Impacts	**Significance**	**S**	**L**	**=**	**Instances of Occurrence & Control Measures**	
General Waste & Recycling from accommodation, teaching, research and operational delivery. Includes wood, metal, paper, plastics, cardboard, inert, mixed recyclables and general waste.		Negative 1,2,5,6,8	Normal	3	4	12	General waste and recycling occur across all departments. Over 50% of the controlled waste is from Residential operations with just over 40% from Non-Residential operations. The University generates 2000 tonnes of waste per year in total. This is therefore deemed as significant despite the score of 12.	
			Abnormal	3	5	15		
			Emergency	4	5	20		
		Control Measures Applied					**Waste Audits, Data Reporting, Waste Hierarchy application (reduce, reuse, recycle) CAP actions**	
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Waste**: End of life treatment and Final Disposal	
Furniture Waste from offices, teaching spaces, laboratories and accommodation. Includes desks, chairs, filing cabinets, beds, wardrobes, shelving and benches.		Negative 1,2,5,6,8	Normal	2	4	8	As part of the ongoing refurbishment of many areas the university is disposing of a lot of furniture and therefore the likelihood of occurrence is high. This would be higher if there was also maintenance and an emergency situation could result in less of this being recycled increasing the severity.	
			Abnormal	2	5	10		
			Emergency	3	5	15		
		Control Measures Applied					**WARPit, Procurement Regs / Mandatory Requirements**	
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Waste**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed	
Cooking Oil Waste from catering operations in halls of residence, conference centres and retail areas		Negative 1,2,5,6,8	Normal	3	3	9	Cooking oil is used in the catering departments for frying purposes, the occurrence is not high and the waste is reused as a biofuel. The volume could increase in the event of a usage or product failing but unlikely to occur in an emergency situation.	
			Abnormal	3	4	12		
			Emergency	N/A				
		Control Measures Applied					**Usage is monitored**	
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Waste**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed	
Construction Waste from building, refurbishments and maintenance of the estate. This can include wood, metal, inert materials and general construction waste		Negative 1,2,5,6,8	Normal	3	3	9	Construction waste can occur whether as part of a new building, a refurbishment or just as part of ongoing maintenance of the estate. This type of waste is highly recyclable but can increase under abnormal and as a result of emergency situations	
			Abnormal	3	4	12		
			Emergency	3	5	15		

	Control Measures Applied					**Monitored through Contractor Reporting and own data.**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Waste**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed
Sanitary Waste from toilet and bathroom facilities in academic buildings and halls of residence	Negative 1,2,5,6,8	Normal	2	3	6	Sanitary waste bins are provided in bathrooms across the campus academic, sport and accommodation buildings. There are unlikely to be circumstances which would generate increased likelihood and disposal requirements mean that the severity cannot alter.
		Abnormal	N/A			
		Emergency	N/A			
	Control Measures Applied					**Regular Routine collections**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Waste**: Final Disposal
Clinical Waste as a result of research and other limited activities such as first aid and some student needs	Negative 1,2,5,6,8	Normal	3	3	9	Clinical waste is generated by a limited number of departments, this include key producers such as Chemistry, School of Sport Exercise and Health Science and the Centre for Biological Engineering. The likelihood can increase when controls fail but disposal routes have to remain consistent
		Abnormal	3	4	12	
		Emergency	3	5	15	
	Control Measures Applied					**Correct segregation and consideration of need to classify as Clinical. Autoclaving.**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Waste**: Final Disposal
Grounds and Gardens Waste as a result of maintenance of the estate. This can include pruning's, grass cuttings, leaves, used plants and other such similar wastes.	Negative 1,2,5,6,8	Normal	4	3	12	This waste occurs only in Facilities Management and is processed on site. There are not considered to be any abnormal and emergency situations which would affect this waste type.
		Abnormal	N/A			
		Emergency	N/A			
	Control Measures Applied					**Processing equipment improved to support correct management**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Waste**: Use, End of life treatment and Final Disposal
Hazardous Waste as a result of teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery. Can include aerosols, fuels, oils, chemicals and cleaning products.	Negative 1,2,5,6,7,8	Normal	4	3	12	Hazardous waste can occur in many areas and departments but there are a number of key producers such as Facilities Management, School of the Arts, Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Materials Engineering. Under abnormal and emergency situations the likelihood and severity can increase.
		Abnormal	4	4	16	
		Emergency	4	5	20	
	Control Measures Applied					**Correct segregation and consideration of need to classify as Hazardous (e.g. Filters).**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Waste**: Final Disposal
WEEE Waste from teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery. Includes ICT, kitchen appliances, cleaning equipment, lab equipment, Bulbs, Batteries and Toner Cartridges.	Negative 1,2,5,6,7,8	Normal	3	4	12	WEEE is common place across the campus but key producers are the likes of Campus Living and IT intensive departments. In the event of abnormal and emergency conditions the likelihood could increase as could the severity as reuse potential could decrease.
		Abnormal	4	4	16	
		Emergency	5	5	25	
	Control Measures Applied					**Correct segregation, vetting of kit by IT Services, potential for sharing and repairing (Kit Cat)**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Waste**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed
Management of Waste through controls, reporting and campaigning.	Reduction (+ve) 1, 2,5,6,7,8	Normal	4	3	12	The management of all wastes is driven by infrastructure, operational controls and engagement campaigns. The Green League in the Halls of Residence also helps encourage recycling. Under abnormal and emergency situations the engagement in these controls decreases.
		Abnormal	4	2	8	
		Emergency	4	1	5	
	Control Measures Applied					**Campaigns: Waste Let's Get it Sorted, Ditch the Disposables, War on Waste, Audits, Food Waste Analysis and source scegragation**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Waste**: Promote all lifecycle elements detailed

Aspect Area	Chapter 4: Travel & Transport	**Action Plan:**	Strategy				**Responsibility Of:**	Sustainability Manager & Sustainable Travel Officer	
Aspect Detail – These aspects link mainly to risk 7 in the Risk Register*			Impacts	**Significance**	**S**	**L**	**=**	**Instances of Occurrence & Control Measures**	
Use of Fossil Fuels for research and operational delivery including emergency generators, campus agricultural vehicles, maintenance vehicles and lawn mowers			Negative 1,3,4,9,10	Normal	4	3	12	Several departments have one or two vehicles but the largest contributors are Facilities Management, Security and Campus Living. Under abnormal and emergency situations usage could both decrease or increase but the latter would be more likely as a result of increased activity.	
				Abnormal	4	3.5	14		
				Emergency	4	4	16		
			Control Measures Applied					**Moving to EV where possible, encouraging use of internal transport and bikes.**	
			Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Travel & Transport**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed	
Use of Fossil Fuels for commuting by staff and students from home to the campus			Negative 1,3,4,9,10	Normal	3	4	12	Most students live on/close to campus and commuting is minimal. Staff travel from across the East Midlands with some from further afield. In abnormal situations this may increase as additional staff may be required but under emergency situations this aspect decreases as staff would stay away.	
				Abnormal	3	5	15		
				Emergency	3	3	9		
			Control Measures Applied					**See Travel Reduction Initiatives**	
			Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Travel & Transport**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed	
Use of Fossil Fuels for business travel by staff to locations across the UK and worldwide. This could be by car, train or plane.			Negative 1,3,4,9,10	Normal	3	4	12		
				Abnormal	N/A				

		Emergency	3	3	9	Business travel arises in all schools and departments and can be via a range of transport types. No abnormal circumstances would impact on this but under emergency situations this aspect decreases as staff would be discouraged from travelling unless essential.
	Control Measures Applied					**Monitoring of Travel bookings now being used to inform policy development**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Travel & Transport**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed
Provision of Car Parking on Campus for staff, students, tenants and visitors	Negative 11-16	Normal	3	3	9	All staff, students (limited amount) and visitors parking on campus contribute to this and the University has a significant amount of parking on campus. In abnormal situations this may increase as additional staff may be required but under emergency situations this aspect decreases as staff would stay away.
		Abnormal	3	4	12	
		Emergency	3	3	9	
	Control Measures Applied					**New ANPR infrastructure and parking charges for Grades 4+**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Travel & Transport**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed
Travel Reduction Initiatives through controls, reporting and campaigning.	Reduction (Positive) 1,3,4,9-16	Normal	3	4	12	This is delivered through the Car Park Management Strategy, Lift Share, University Shuttle, Cycle to Work Scheme and a number of smaller Active Travel initiatives. All encourage a reduction in travel or shared / lower emission forms of travel. Abnormal and emergency conditions are unlikely to impact.
		Abnormal	N/A			
		Emergency	N/A			
	Control Measures Applied					**Ass above along with considering EV Salary Sacrifice**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Travel & Transport**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed

Aspect Area	Chapter 5: Construction	**Action Plan:**	Strategy			**Responsibility Of:**	Sustainability Manager & Environmental Manager	
Aspect Detail – These aspects link mainly to risks 12 and 10 in the Risk Register*	Impacts	**Significance**	**S**	**L**	**=**	**Instances of Occurrence & Control Measures**		
Construction, Refurbishment & Maintenance of the Estate - resource use for minor and major refurbishments, new builds and maintenance of the estate.	Negative 1,2,5-8, 11-16	Normal	4	4	16	This aspect mainly occurs within the Facilities Management department, particularly the Development Team. Resource use for new buildings is fairly significant and the likelihood is fairly high as well, under abnormal and emergency conditions this likelihood would increase		
		Abnormal	4	4.5	18			
		Emergency	4	5	20			
	Control Measures Applied					**Passivhaus and BREEAM schemes to support Sustainable Projects. Demolitions.**		
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Construction**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed		
Sustainable Construction & Refurbishment of the Estate – in order to reduce the long term environmental impact of the estate.	Reduction (+ve) 1,2, 5-8,11-16	Normal	3	4	12	Sustainable Construction is undertaken in accordance with Passivhaus and BREEAM Assessments and the University has agreed standards to which it operates. Abnormal and emergency conditions may prevent these standards being met resulting in lower standards.		
		Abnormal	3	3	9			
		Emergency	3	2	6			
	Control Measures Applied					**Ops Committee / PMBs**		
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Construction**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed		
Contaminated Land from accidental spills of oil, chemicals, paints, dyes, construction materials to ground	Negative 5, 11-16	Normal	N/A			The University does not currently have any contaminated land identified so this will only arise in the event of contaminate land being identified or an emergency situation arising from a spill on open ground.		
		Abnormal	N/A					
		Emergency	3	2	6			
	Control Measures Applied					**Monitoring of the Estate**		
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Construction**: Design, Use and End of Life Treatment		
Effect on biodiversity as a result of building construction and maintenance. This could include plants and animals across a range of areas whether green space, woodland or water courses.	Negative 11	Normal	3	3	9	The University has a variety of important biodiversity areas across the campus and these are considered when undertaking developments. As there is a requirement to comply with legislation the impact of this aspect does not alter under abnormal and emergency conditions.		
		Abnormal	N/A					
		Emergency	N/A					
	Control Measures Applied					**BAP, WMP, BNG (informally / planning)**		
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Construction**: Design, Production, Use, End of life treatment and Final Disposal		
Maintenance of green spaces and natural habitats such as wild flower areas, gardens, natural habitat areas and the ancient woodlands	Reduction (Positive) 1,11,17	Normal	2	4	8	The University takes great pride in its campus and maintenance of the green spaces by Facilities Management. However under abnormal and emergency conditions this level of maintenance may decrease.		
		Abnormal	2	3	6			
		Emergency	2	2	4			
	Control Measures Applied					**BAP, WMP,**		
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Construction**: Design and Use		
Promotion & Protection of Biodiversity through controls, reporting and campaigning. Also green roofs or walls and bees.	Reduction (Positive) 1,11,17	Normal	4	3	12	Activities in this area include projects such as the Campus Apiary, Adopt a Species and the Fruit Route significantly promote the promotion and protection of biodiversity along with the Biodiversity Action & Woodland Management Plan. Abnormal and emergency conditions do not apply in this area.		
		Abnormal	N/A					
		Emergency	N/A					
	Control Measures Applied					**LNRS, Nature Positive Universities Alliance**		
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Construction**: Design and Use		

Aspect Area	Chapter 6: Procurement	**Action Plan:**	Strategy				**Responsibility Of:**	The University Procurement Team	
Aspect Detail – These aspects link mainly to risks 1 and 7 in the Risk Register*		Impacts	**Significance**	**S**	**L**	**=**	**Instances of Occurrence & Control Measures**		
General purchase of non-sustainable goods & services for teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery.		Negative 1-5,8-10	Normal	4	4	16	The purchase of goods and services occurs across all departments and the University spends over £70M p/a therefore this has the potential to be significant. Under abnormal and emergency situations procurement practices may be short cut resulting in increased likelihood.		
			Abnormal	4	4.5	18			
			Emergency	4	5	20			
		Control Measures Applied					**Sustainable Procurement Guidance, Mandatory contracts**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Procurement**: Use, End of life treatment and Final Disposal		
Purchase of Sustainable Products & Services through controls.		Negative 1-5,8-10	Normal	2	4	8	Less of the goods and services we purchase are of this nature but again this occurs across the campus. Although purchasing sustainable products and services is preferable there is still an impact to these. Purchases of these goods may decrease under abnormal and emergency situations		
			Abnormal	2	3	6			
			Emergency	2	2	4			
		Control Measures Applied					**Tender process, Social Responsibility Portal**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Procurement**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed		
Purchase of Paper and Stationery for office use		Negative 1-5,8-10	Normal	2	4	8	The purchase of paper and stationery occurs across all departments under normal circumstances. The impact of this aspect does not really alter under Abnormal or Emergency circumstances.		
			Abnormal	N/A					
			Emergency	N/A					
		Control Measures Applied					**Centralised contract resulting in fully recycled paper**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Procurement**: Acquisition of raw materials, Production, Transportation, Use, End of life treatment and Final Disposal		
Purchase of Furniture for use in offices, teaching spaces, halls of residence, laboratories, cafe's		Negative 1-5,8-10	Normal	4	4	16	The University purchase a significant quantity of furniture across all departments under normal circumstances. An Abnormal or Emergency situation could result in additional purchases.		
			Abnormal	4	4.5	18			
			Emergency	4	5	20			
		Control Measures Applied					**Mandatory supplier, requirement to check WARPit**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Procurement**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed		
Purchase of ICT across all operating areas		Negative 1-5,8-10	Normal	3	4	12	The purchase of ICT occurs to a great extent across all departments under normal circumstances. The impact of aspect does not really alter under Abnormal or Emergency circumstances.		
			Abnormal	N/A					
			Emergency	N/A					
		Control Measures Applied					**Mandatory supplier, increasing IT Management to ensure full life of asset is achieved**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Procurement**: Design, Production, Use, End of life treatment, Final Disposal		
Purchase of Catering supplies for the dining halls and retail outlets		Negative 1-5,8-10	Normal	4	4	16	The purchase of catering supplies occurs mainly in Campus Living and under normal circumstances is both significant and highly likely. Under both abnormal and emergency situations this could increase in support of additional activity.		
			Abnormal	4	4.5	18			
			Emergency	4	5	20			
		Control Measures Applied					**Seeking improvements to use sustainable and local suppliers**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Procurement**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed		
Purchase of Clothing for uniforms and PPE		Negative 1-5,8-10	Normal	4	3	12	The purchase of clothing occurs across most department and is moderately likely under normal circumstances. The impact of aspect does not really alter under Abnormal or Emergency circumstances.		
			Abnormal	N/A					
			Emergency	N/A					
		Control Measures Applied					**Limited control measure in this area at present other than standard procurement controls**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Procurement**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed		
Purchase of Construction materials for maintenance and refurbishment of the estate		Negative 1-5,8-10	Normal	4	4	16	The purchase of construction materials mainly occurs in the Facilities Management department although other departments may do minor works. The amount of work means the likelihood is high normally and under abnormal and emergency conditions this likelihood would increase.		
			Abnormal	4	4.5	18			
			Emergency	4	5	20			
		Control Measures Applied					**Limited control measure in this area at present other than standard procurement controls**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Procurement**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed		
Policies and procedures to promote sustainable procurement		Reduction (Positive) 1-5,8-10	Normal	2	3	6	The University procurement procedures are currently being improved to encourage greater sustainability and there is support from the Student body in some areas. Under abnormal and emergency situations procurement practices may be short cut resulting in decreased likelihood.		
			Abnormal	2	2.5	5			
			Emergency	2	2	4			
		Control Measures Applied					**Social Value Portal, Sustainable Procurement Guidance, increased Tender involvement**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Procurement**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed		

Aspect Area	Chapter 7: Emissions to Air	**Action Plan:**	N/A				**Responsibility Of:**	Environmental Manager	
Aspect Detail – These aspects link mainly to risk 1 in the Risk Register*		Impacts	**Significance**	**S**	**L**	**=**	**Instances of Occurrence & Control Measures**		
Emissions to Air from F-Gas and other Ozone depleting substances in Air Conditioning and refrigeration systems		Negative 2,5,6,7,8	Normal	4	2	8	Air Conditioning and refrigeration systems occur across the campus and are on the whole managed by Facilities Management and Campus Living. Under normal circumstances these gases are controlled but under abnormal and emergency these can leak and impact on the environment		
			Abnormal	4	3	12			
			Emergency	4	4	16			
		Control Measures Applied					**Excellent F-Gas process and Management in place through the DAP**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Emissions to Air**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed		
Emissions to Air from Fume cupboards in laboratory areas.		Negative 5,6,7,8	Normal	2	3	6	Fume cupboards in laboratory areas are common place across a number of Schools and are only to be used for venting experiments rather than disposing of chemicals. In normal conditions the severity is therefore low but under abnormal this could increase. Emergency situations would not occur.		
			Abnormal	2	4	8			
			Emergency	N/A					
		Control Measures Applied					**Fume cupboards are well managed and regularly inspected**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Emissions to Air**: Design and Use		
Emissions to Air from combustion activities such as the running of the CHP units and other boilers		Negative 1,2,5,6,9	Normal	3	3	9	CHP's and other boilers are overseen by Facilities Management and are dispersed across the campus. Emissions are moderate under normal circumstances but can increase under abnormal and emergency conditions.		
			Abnormal	3	4	12			
			Emergency	3	5	15			
		Control Measures Applied					**Regular checks and maintenance**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Emissions to Air**: Design and Use		
Emissions to Air from vehicles and generators including operational and research activities.		Negative 1,3-6,8,9	Normal	3	3	9	These sort of activities are generally limited in nature to certain schools and key operational departments. The likelihood is moderate under normal circumstances but could increase under abnormal and emergency circumstances.		
			Abnormal	3	4	12			
			Emergency	3	5	15			
		Control Measures Applied					**Limited control measures for this Aspect – develop in CAP**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Emissions to Air**: Design and Use		
Emissions to Air from building construction and maintenance such as dust or paint and varnish fumes		Negative 5,6,8	Normal	2	2	4	There is a consistent level of both maintenance and construction works under normal circumstances and these are generally well managed resulting in low severity and likelihood. Under abnormal circumstances the likelihood may increase but works are more likely to be suspended in emergencies.		
			Abnormal	2	3	6			
			Emergency	N/A					
		Control Measures Applied					**Managed through site contract management – stipulated in tender / contract**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Emissions to Air**: Design and Use		
Emissions to Air from emergency generators		Negative 1,3-6,8,9	Normal	N/A			The use of emergency generators is restricted to key locations, such as security and IT and these are only used in Emergency situations (they may be fired up for occasional testing but this would not be for any length of time).		
			Abnormal	N/A					
			Emergency	2	5	10			
		Control Measures Applied					**Very rarely used**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Emissions to Air**: Design and Use		

Aspect Area	Chapter 8: Water Management	**Action Plan:**	N/A				**Responsibility Of:**	Environmental Manager & Energy Technician	
Aspect Detail – These aspects link mainly to risk 1 in the Risk Register*		Impacts	**Significance**	**S**	**L**	**=**	**Instances of Occurrence & Control Measures**		
Potential Pollution from accidental spills of oil, chemicals, paints, dyes, construction materials to surface water drains		Negative 1,2,15,16, 18	Normal	4	2	8	This aspect could occur across the campus as many departments are undertaking operations which pose a risk. In the event of a spill the severity could be high but under normal circumstances the likelihood is low increasing under normal and emergency situations.		
			Abnormal	4	3	12			
			Emergency	4	5	20			
		Control Measures Applied					**Drain Markers, Good Spill Response Training – resulting in high level of awareness**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Water Management**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed		
Surface Water Run-Off to Ground Water from car parks and buildings		Negative 13-16,18	Normal	2	3	6	This aspect occurs across the campus and under normal circumstances is not severe but is moderately likely. Under both abnormal and emergency circumstances this would increase.		
			Abnormal	2	4	8			
			Emergency	2	5	10			
		Control Measures Applied					**Interceptors serviced annually**		
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Water Management**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed		
Trade Effluent Discharges from the Swimming Pool with a TEC and all other operations.		Negative 15,16	Normal	2	4	8	Trade effluent discharges occur across the campus as part of everyday operations and under normal circumstances are likely but not very severe. Under abnormal and emergency situations the likelihood does not alter as such but the severity does.		
			Abnormal	3	4	12			
			Emergency	4	4	16			
		Control Measures Applied					**TEC controls in place**		

	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Water Management**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed
Water Consumption for teaching, research, accommodation and normal building occupation including cleaning	Negative 1,2,18	Normal	2	3	6	Water usage occurs across all departments but is higher in areas such as the halls of residence. Under normal circumstances the severity is low and the likelihood moderate. In abnormal and emergency situations this is likely to increase.
		Abnormal	2	4	8	
		Emergency	2	5	10	
	Control Measures Applied					**Limited controls but campaign posters for Halls exist**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Water Management**: Design and Use
Water Consumption for pitch and garden irrigation	Negative 1,2,18	Normal	2	3	6	This water usage occurs within Facilities Management only. In normal circumstances the severity is low and the likelihood moderate. In abnormal situations the likelihood would increase but in emergency situations this is likely to decrease as such activities would be restricted.
		Abnormal	2	4	8	
		Emergency	2	2	4	
	Control Measures Applied					**Limited controls other than pitch management**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Water Management**: Design and Use
Emergency Spill Response Procedures	Reduction (+ve) 1, 2, 15,16, 18	Normal	N/A			There are good controls in place and there is strong evidence of training and engagement with the spill response controls. These are only applied in emergency situations, i.e. when a spill occurs but because of the controls the likelihood and severity have been reduced.
		Abnormal	N/A			
		Emergency	4	3	12	
	Control Measures Applied					**Regular training and checked through internal audits and incident investigations**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Water Management**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed
Reduction of Water Use through controls, reporting and campaigning.	Reduction (Positive) 1,2,13-18,	Normal	2	4	8	Water reduction initiatives are driven through the It's Better Off campaign led by the Energy Technician and supported by the Sustainability Team as well as the Environmental Champions and Enthusiasts. In abnormal and emergency situations controls may not easily be applied.
		Abnormal	2	3	6	
		Emergency	2	2	4	
	Control Measures Applied					**Some promotional material but limited.**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Water Management**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed

Aspect Area	Chapter 9: Noise	**Action Plan:**	N/A			**Responsibility Of:**	**Environmental Manager**	
Aspect Detail – These aspects link mainly to risk 1 in the Risk Register*		Impacts	**Significance**	**S**	**L**	**=**	**Instances of Occurrence & Control Measures**	
Noise Pollution from teaching, research and operational delivery		Negative 8	Normal	1	1	1	This can occur across the estate but under normal circumstances is minor both in terms of significance and likelihood. Under abnormal and emergency both significance and likelihood could increase.	
			Abnormal	2	2	4		
			Emergency	3	3	9		
		Control Measures Applied					**Audit process – very little identified hence low Significance**	
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Noise**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed	
Noise Pollution from Halls of Residence		Negative 8	Normal	1	1	1	This would occur in areas where there are halls of residence only but under normal circumstances is minor both in terms of significance and likelihood. Under abnormal and emergency both significance and likelihood could increase.	
			Abnormal	2	2	4		
			Emergency	3	3	9		
		Control Measures Applied					**Wardens and Sub Wardens supported by Security**	
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Noise**: Design and Use	
Noise Pollution from Sports and Events		Negative 8	Normal	2	1	2	This would occur in areas where there are Sports Pitches, stadium or open spaces and under normal circumstances are minor both in terms of significance and likelihood. Under abnormal circumstances these are likely to increase but in emergency situations such events are unlikely to happen.	
			Abnormal	3	2	6		
			Emergency	N/A				
		Control Measures Applied					**Security monitor and log any complaints which are investigated and responded to**	
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Noise**: Design and Use	
Noise Pollution from construction and refurbishment of the estate		Negative 8	Normal	1	1	1	This can occur across the estate but under normal circumstances is minor both in terms of significance and likelihood. Under abnormal and emergency both significance and likelihood could increase.	
			Abnormal	2	2	4		
			Emergency	3	3	9		
		Control Measures Applied					**Project Manager HSE Tours – very little identified hence low Significance**	
		Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					**Noise**: Refer to all lifecycle elements detailed	

Aspect Area	**OTHER**	**Action Plan:**	N/A			**Responsibility Of:**	**Sustainability Manager**	
Aspect Detail – These aspects link mainly to risks 11 & 12 in the Risk Register*		Impacts	**Significance**	**S**	**L**	**=**	**Instances of Occurrence & Control Measures**	
Environmental Awareness Raising through campaigning.		Positive 19-20	Normal	3	3	9		
			Abnormal	3	2	6		

		Emergency	3	1	3	Delivered through It's Better Off Campaign as well as the Green League, both are longstanding campaigns which have shown good success and will continue to be developed. We also raise awareness through our network of Champions and Enthusiasts as well as through Social Media.
	Control Measures Applied					**Campaigns, new stories and social media comms**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					
Environmental Research and Teaching	Positive 21	Normal	3	3	9	As a top 10 Research University in England the University undertakes a significant amount of research including areas such as Energy, low carbon vehicles, water, Engine efficiency, noise control, the Environment, Building sustainably……and much more besides.
		Abnormal	3	2	6	
		Emergency	3	1	3	
	Control Measures Applied					**Encouragement to do more in this area through LU Strategy and ESD Actions**
	Lifecycle Elements from Table 2					

S is Severity, L is Likelihood, = is S x L

Operational delivery – office operations, support services, maintenance of the estate.
Accommodation – provision of accommodation and catering services

Adverse environmental impacts = risks
Beneficial environmental impacts = opportunities

Methodology for Significance and Key for Impacts

Negative

Severity

Very limited environmental harm / little legislation

Moderate environmental harm / average legislation

Significant environmental harm / considerable legislation

SEVERITY \ LIKELIHOOD	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	2	3	4	5
2	3	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Likelihood	
1	Very limited likelihood of aspect arising
2	
3	Moderate likelihood of aspect arising
4	
5	Significant likelihood of aspect arising

Mitigation

No or limited controls in place	0
Reasonable controls in place	-1
Extensive controls in place	-2

Positive

Severity

Limited controls in place

Moderate controls in place

Significant controls in place

SEVERITY \ LIKELIHOOD	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	2	3	4	5
2	3	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Likelihood	
1	Limited evidence of engagement and adoption of controls
2	
3	Moderate evidence of engagement and adoption of controls
4	
5	Significant evidence of engagement and adoption of controls

IMPACTS

1. Production of greenhouse gases (e.g. CO_2 / methane) leading to climate change and global warming resulting in sea level rise, changing weather patterns, increased incidence of pest / diseases, damage to human health / quality of life and biodiversity.
2. Depletion of finite resources.
3. Production of oxides of nitrogen leading to photochemical smog formation, resulting in damage to human health, damage to plants and reduction of biodiversity.
4. Production of sulphur dioxide leading to damage to human respiratory health and formation of acid rain resulting in forest decline and lake acidification.
5. Pollution of Land (soil contamination due to use as landfill), air (odour) and water (leachate or spills) and subsequent effect on habitat loss and reduced biodiversity
6. Reduced local air quality (VOCs) can lead to the risk to human health.
7. Contribution to climate change through greenhouse gases and ozone depletion (HFCs, CFCs, HCFCs),
8. Nuisance to the local community from odour, dust, detritus and noise
9. Production of carbon monoxide and volatile organic carbons resulting in damage to human respiratory health.
10. Production of PM10 and PM2.5 particulates resulting in damage to human respiratory health.
11. Potential habitat loss and damage to local biodiversity
12. Potential loss of former amenity and sports area detracting from health facilities for staff and students
13. Risk of contamination of groundwater with petrol, diesel, oil, antifreeze, hydraulic oils, suspended soilds, grease, salt and heavy metals such as lead and platinum.
14. Potential loss of ground water as a resource.
15. Possible entry of the pollution into drinking water supplies – damaging human health.
16. Possible entry into freshwater and soil ecosystems leading to reduction in species diversity.
17. Provision of green spaces leads to benefits for human and animal health and greater environmental awareness
18. Use of chlorine / ozone in treatment and potential risk of damage to human health and ecosystems
19. Increase in environmental awareness in the community, support for environmental projects and volunteering activities have had a positive impact on local habitats and biodiversity, positive social impacts
20. Environmental awareness raising leads to increased level of environmental responsibility and performance on individual basis as well as University basis
21. Embedding sustainability into other subjects through educational association.

Table 2: Life Cycle Perspective of Environmental Aspects arising from our Activities.

The activities for each aspect have been assessed across the 7 key life cycle stages and where we can control or influence these this is indicated (those we cannot are not shown).

Aspect Area	Aspect detail & Activities	Life Cycle Stages	Actions to address environmental Aspects at each stage of the Life Cycle.
Energy & Carbon	**Use of Electricity** from the National Grid for teaching, research, accommodation, catering and operational delivery. This includes lighting, HVAC, ICT, Data Centres, space and water heating.	Acquisition of raw materials	Reduce use of raw materials by buying from renewable sources.
		Design	Design buildings, systems and activities to require less energy
		Production	Use energy produced from renewable sources or produce on site
		Transportation	On site production reduces loss through use of national grid
		Use	Promote purchase of efficient equipment and reduced usage of energy through initiatives and campaigns
	Use of Gas from National Supply for teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery. This includes heating and hot water provision as well as electricity production.	Design	Design buildings, systems and activities to require less gas
		Use	Promote purchase of efficient equipment and reduced usage of gas through initiatives and campaigns
	Generation of Electricity through onsite Combined Heat and Power generators. This provides electricity more efficiently whilst utilising the by-product of heat for hot water and cooling	Design	Design efficient CHP units into new large scale developments
		Production	Produce energy efficiently ensuring by-products can be used.
		Use	Ensure all energy produced is used efficiently
Waste & Resource Management	**General Waste & Recycling** from accommodation, teaching, research and operational delivery. Includes wood, metal, paper, plastics, cardboard, inert, mixed recyclables and general waste. **Furniture Waste** from offices, teaching spaces, laboratories and accommodation. Includes desks, chairs, filing cabinets, beds, wardrobes, shelving and benches. **Cooking Oil Waste** from catering operations in halls of residence, conference centres and retail areas **Construction Waste** from building, refurbishments and maintenance of the estate. This can include wood, metal, inert materials and general construction waste **Sanitary Waste** from toilet and bathroom facilities in academic buildings and halls of residence **Clinical Waste** as a result of research and other limited activities such as first aid and some student needs **Grounds and Gardens Waste** as a result of maintenance of the estate. This can include pruning's, grass cuttings, leaves, used plants and other such similar wastes. **Hazardous Waste** as a result of teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery. Can include aerosols, fuels, oils, chemicals and cleaning products. **WEEE Waste** from teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery. Includes ICT, kitchen appliances, cleaning equipment, lab equipment, Bulbs, Batteries and Toner Cartridges.	Acquisition of raw materials	Consider procuring less and better utilising existing resources to reduce waste Instruct contractors to buy raw materials in the correct volumes Don't procure more hazardous materials than you require "because it is better value for money" Buy electrical items with an appropriate life span
		Design	Seek to buy products which last longer, use less resources, require less packaging and generate less waste Seek to buy furniture which can be readily reused or recycled Buy oil which has been designed to be processed at end of life but which has a long life Design specifications should seek to minimise construction waste Design research / experiment procedures which keep hazardous / clinical waste to a minimum Specify design / durability specifications for electrical items
		Production	Promote Reduce and Reuse to produce less waste and recycling Promote management of resources to reduce amount of waste produced Contractors should be encouraged not to waste materials in the construction phase Ensure garden material generated can be composted down
		Transportation	Remove waste as efficiently as possible from site in a compliant manner which encourages segregation
		Use	Use a waste contractor who is able to process waste and use a proportion for energy recovery Use composted material on our own site
		End of life treatment	Use a waste contractor who is able to process waste to ensure maximum diversion from landfill Use a supplier who can treat waste oil and convert into biodiesel Compost material on site Use a contractor who can repair/refurbish electrical items for reuse
		Final Disposal	Ensure minimal to landfill Ensure Hazardous / Clinical waste is disposed of correctly Undertake duty of care inspections on waste contractors to ensure compliance
Travel & Transport	**Use of Fossil Fuels** for research and operational delivery including emergency generators, campus agricultural vehicles, maintenance vehicles and lawn mowers **Use of Fossil Fuels for commuting** by staff and students from home to the campus **Use of Fossil Fuels for business travel** by staff to locations across the UK and worldwide. This could be by car, train or plane. **Provision of Car Parking** on Campus for staff, students, tenants and visitors	Design	Try to encourage switch to electric vehicles Promote use of fuel efficient vehicles and equipment Reduce number of spaces to encourage change Review business travel practices
		Use	Endeavour to encourage reduced usage Encourage car sharing Promote alternative means of travel Offer occasional user permits to encourage car sharing and alternative travel 1 or 2 days per week Encourage staff to use internal transport options and reduce number of works vehicles Promote change from staff returning to base for breaks

Construction	**Construction, Refurbishment & Maintenance of the Estate -** resource use for minor and major refurbishments, new builds and maintenance of the estate. **Maintenance of green spaces and natural habitats** such as wild flower areas, gardens, natural habitat areas and the ancient woodlands	Acquisition of raw materials	Ensure materials are purchased effectively and are fit for purpose
		Design	Consider design in projects to ensure sustainable use of resources and efficient use of buildings Ensure green spaces and natural habitats are maintained and developed
		Production	Build sustainably
		Transportation	Ensure deliveries for works are efficient
		Use	Ensure buildings are used as intended for best sustainability.
		End of life treatment	Make sure at end of life building can be adapted
		Final Disposal	Ensure any demolition seeks opportunity to reduce, reuse, recycle.
Procurement	**General purchase of non-sustainable goods & services** for teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery. **Purchase of Paper and Stationery** for office use **Purchase of Furniture** for use in offices, teaching spaces, halls of residence, laboratories, cafe's **Purchase of ICT** across all operating areas **Purchase of Clothing** for uniforms and PPE **Purchase of Construction materials** for maintenance and refurbishment of the estate **Purchase of Catering supplies for the dining halls and retail outlets**	Acquisition of raw materials	Ensure raw materials from renewable sources, sustainable crops / forest Ensure raw materials are manufactured in a socially responsible manner
		Design	Design processes to maximise use of resources Use designs which maximise opportunity for reuse / recycling
		Production	Ensure products are fit for purpose Ensure products are manufactured in a socially responsible manner Are manufacturers / suppliers ISO14001 accredited.
		Transportation	Endeavour to source goods and services locally
		Use	Use products as intended Ensure wasteful tendencies are eliminated
		End of life treatment	Ensure the waste hierarchy of reduce, reuse , recycle is applied at the end of the products life
		Final Disposal	Ensure correct waste segregation and allow for maximum opportunity to recycling and recovery.
Emissions To Air	**Emissions to Air** from F-Gas and other Ozone depleting substances in Air Conditioning and refrigeration systems **Emissions to Air** from Fume cupboards in laboratory areas. **Emissions to Air** from combustion activities such as the running of the CHP units and other boilers **Emissions to Air** from vehicles and generators including operational and research activities. **Emissions to Air** from building construction and maintenance such as dust or paint and varnish fumes **Emissions to Air** from emergency generators	Design	Try and design out the need for air conditioning Specify air conditioning which uses lowest impact F-Gas Design fume cupboards which are fit for purpose Design boilers / CHP units for maximum efficiency Ensure vehicle specifications and research facilities use fuel efficiently
		Production	Ensure only trained contractors work on systems with F-Gas
		Use	Use Air Conditioning and refrigeration systems only when required – avoid systems running all the time Ensure Fume cupboards are used for experiments only and not disposal Ensure Fume Cupboards are maintained and regularly serviced. Ensure boilers and CHP units are regularly maintained and inspected Ensure generators and research rigs are not left running uncessarily
		End of life treatment	Ensure units are de-gassed by trained engineers
		Final Disposal	Ensure correct disposal through these companies
Water Management	**Potential Pollution** from accidental spills of oil, chemicals, paints, dyes, construction materials to surface water drains **Surface Water Run-Off** to Ground Water from car parks and buildings **Trade Effluent Discharges** from the Swimming Pool with a TEC and all other operations. **Water Consumption** for teaching, research, accommodation and normal building occupation including cleaning **Water Consumption** for pitch and garden irrigation **Emergency Spill Response Procedures**	Design	Ensure campus drainage is correctly designed to allow for interceptors and pollution response Ensure spill kit design is fit for the interned area usage Design systems to use water efficiently and in accordance with TEC's
		Use	Encourage water to be used efficiently Train staff in use of spill kits
		Final Disposal	Ensure correct route for disposal of liquids
Noise	**Noise Pollution** from teaching, research and operational delivery from Halls of Residence from Sports and Events from construction and refurbishment of the estate	Acquisition of raw materials	Ensure any equipment purchased meets appropriate standards in terms of noise
		Design	Design research processes to ensure noise is minimised, mitigated or managed. Design the site to contain noise
		Use	Ensure planned activities and events have noise management controls and neighbours are informed Ensure construction activities monitor noise and manage this as well as keeping neighbours informed

Chapter 1 – Introduction and Guidance

1.1 Introduction

The Loughborough University Register of Environmental Legislation has been prepared to highlight and describe pieces of environmental legislation that are likely to impact the University. Understanding and monitoring legislation is a core component of our Environmental Management System (EMS) and the University endeavours to ensure that the contents of this register are appropriately communicated across the University to all relevant stakeholders. On the basis of this legal register, the University has a series of robust operational control procedures to ensure legislative requirements are met and effectively monitored.

This chapter provides initial guidance and information on the structure of the register and describes the process for its development, presentation and communication. Subsequent Chapters contain the contents of the legal register against the following nine core environmental impact areas, there is then a Chapter for other drivers and external factors:

- Chapter 2 – Use of Gas and Electricity (including carbon and energy management).
- Chapter 3 – Waste Management and Use of Dangerous Chemicals and Substances.
- Chapter 4 – Transport
- Chapter 5 – Construction, Development and Land Use (including biodiversity)
- Chapter 6 – Procurement
- Chapter 7 – Emissions to Air
- Chapter 8 – Water Management
- Chapter 9 – Noise
- Chapter 10 – Legislation crossing over multiple areas
- Chapter 11 – Other drivers and external factors
- Chapter 12 – Sustainable Events specific Legislation

1.2 Structuring and Communicating the Legal Register

There are more than 250 pieces of environmental legislation in the UK. Collating and understanding which of these pieces of legislation impact the University and its wide remit of activities is a significant undertaking. In order to undertake this task effectively, a robust procedure has been followed to complete the analysis and present the register. Undertaking a comprehensive analysis is meaningless if it cannot be collated in a format that can be communicated effectively. The following Process Flow diagram (next page) is presented with information on each stage presented subsequently.

As a footnote to the diagram overleaf, the register will include additional analysis as follows:

- **Use of Gas and Electricity** – this Chapter (2) will also examine relevant legislation relating to the management of energy and carbon.
- **Waste Management** – this Chapter (3) will also examine relevant legislating relating to the management of dangerous chemicals and substances.
- **Construction, Development and Land Use** – this Chapter (4) will also examine relevant legislation relating to conservation, biodiversity management and the use of pesticides and biocides and wider land use and maintenance activities.
- **Noise Pollution** – this Chapter (9) also examines noise related statutory nuisance legislation.

The following Process Flow diagram is presented with information on each stage presented subsequently.

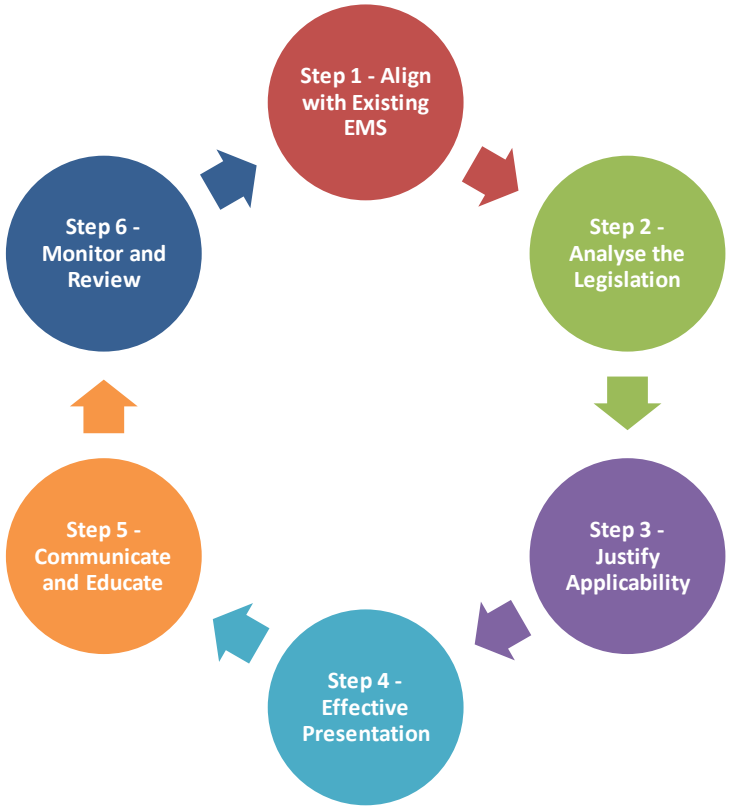

Figure 1 – Legal Register Production and Communication Process

Step 1 – Align with Existing Environmental Management System

In order to structure the document effectively, the register has been aligned with the existing EMS structure. The EMS is structured around eight key environmental impact areas as presented in the following diagram.

Figure 2 – Core environmental impact areas as communicated in the EMS

Step 2 – Review and Analyse the Legislation and Produce Succinct Synopses

There are numerous pieces of environmental legislation within the UK. Many of these have been developed to protect, conserve or enhance the natural environment. Other legislation exists to regulate specific activities that could cause pollution or damage to the environment, such as waste management, water management, construction and emissions related activities.

Legislation Types

Legislation that is referenced within Loughborough University legal register is now based on:

- Existing UK law
- Existing UK law (which may have previously refenced EU law)
- New UK law based on EU law copied into UK law as Retained Law.

UK Acts and Regulations, are binding on individuals and effectively form part of domestic law as soon as they are made. Not all UK Regulations are directly aligned with a wider Directive or Act of Parliament.

In the UK, an Act is the primary legislation passed by Parliament. Acts can only be amended by another Act of Parliament and they aim to set out the broad legal principles and overarching legal statement of that piece of law. Regulations are commonly known as 'subsidiary legislation' and provide guidelines and details of the specific requirements for implementing requirements of, and ensuring compliance with, the wider Acts or Directives. UK Legislation may apply to the whole of the UK or England, Scotland, Wales, N.Ireland or a combination of these.

There are three core ways in which environmental legislation may impact the University; directly, indirectly and through enforcement action. The legal register encompasses all applicable legislation, whether it requires direct action from the University, or whether it relates indirect actions but extends to include to wider duty of care or due diligence from the University.

Direct and Indirect Legislation

Direct legislation is legislation which directly relates to the University and its activities and operations. This legislation requires the University to take specific action to ensure it meets the requirements of this legislation.

Indirect legislation is legislation which impacts the University indirectly, for example through its wider duty of care and due diligence responsibilities. Most of this legislation is likely to relate to activities undertaken by contractors or suppliers. This legislation may not require any specific action by the University, but it is still applicable and reasonable measures must be taken to ensure requirements are being met by relevant stakeholders.

Enforcement legislation is legislation which does not require any specific action by the University, but outlines enforcement actions that can be taken against the University should it be deemed non-compliant.

Information Sources

Several sources of information have been utilised to compile a list of legislation against the key impact areas. These include:

- barbour consolidated – (formally known as Cedrec) A legislation update service at www.cedrec.com
- The Environment Agency website, which has now been incorporated into the wider UK Government website at: https://www.gov.uk/

- The website for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).
- The National Archives of UK Legislation at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/
- The University of Loughborough's previous Register of Legislation and its revisions.

Following research undertaken only those pieces of legislation that appear to impact the University materially, have been retained within the legal register. A succinct synopsis has been produced to describe the fundamental components of each piece of legislation. Where Acts or Regulations have been amended, they will be cited as 'XXXX Act or Regulations (As Amended)'.

Step 3 - Justify Applicability in the Context of our Activities and Key Stakeholders

Following collation of those pieces of legislation and the succinct synopses, the next step is to justify why the legislation has been included in the legal register and which stakeholders, or functions of the University are impacted. This is included against each aspect area in the table at the start of this document.

Step 4 – Present in an Easy-to-Read, De-Jargonised Format

The main barrier to understanding legislation is often due to the legal jargon used. Every attempt has been made to simplify this in the relevant legislation synopsis to aid effective communication.

Step 5 - Communicate and Educate Key Stakeholders

Updates to the legal register will be circulated to key staff who need to be appraised of the particular change. This may include Heads of Schools or Departments, Operation Managers, Technicians, Facilities Management staff, Energy and Environmental staff, Procurement staff and University Senior Management. Training will be provided where required.

The legal register will be publicly available on the University's Sustainability website at http://www.lboro.ac.uk/sustainability/policy/ and will be referenced in relevant University Policy, Strategy, Objectives and Targets, and wider Procedures and Operational Controls.

Step 6 – Monitor and Review

Legislative changes are monitored on a regular basis. The legal register is an organic, evolving tool of great importance to the University. The University also commissions an external review and audit on an annual basis for additional robustness.

Chapter 2: Energy & Carbon

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to the use of gas and electricity at the University as well as legislation relating to wider energy use and carbon management. It is all applicable because of the energy we use across all operations and the environmental impact as a result of it.

The following legislation is covered within this Chapter:

- The Climate Change Act 2008 (As Amended)
- Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations 2001 (As Amended)
- Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 (As Amended)
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Order SI 2020 (As Amended)
- The Medium Combustion Plant Directive (See Chapter 7)

Legislation (As amended)	**Climate Change Act 2008**
Overarching Principle	
The Climate Change Act establishes a long-term framework, and the world's first legally binding climate change targets, including a target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2050. This target is now 100% It also aims to strengthen the UK's leadership internationally by highlighting the role it would take in contributing to urgent collective action to tackle climate change under the Kyoto Protocol.	
Key Features	
The Climate Change Act commits the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels. This target was based on advice from the CCC report: Building a Low-carbon Economy. The 80% target includes GHG emissions from the devolved administrations, which currently accounts for around 20% of the UK's total emissions. The Act also requires the Government to set legally binding 'carbon budgets'. A carbon budget is a cap on the amount of greenhouse gases emitted in the UK over a five-year period. The Committee provides advice on the appropriate level of each carbon budget which are designed to reflect cost effective path to achieving the long terms objectives. The first four carbon budgets have been put into legislation and run up to 2027. The Committee on Climate Change was set up to advise the Government on emissions targets, and report to Parliament on progress made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It includes the Adaptation Sub-Committee (ASC) which scrutinises and advises on the Government's programme for adapting to climate change. A National Adaptation Plan also requires the Government to assess the UK's risks from climate change, prepare a strategy to address them, and encourage critical organisations to do the same. For more detail, visit the UK adaptation policy page.	
Amendments	
The Climate Change Act 2008 (2020 Target, Credit Limit and Definitions) Order SI 2009/1258 came into force in 2009 and makes amendments to the Climate Change Act 2008 such that the Secretary of State can only set a budget for the 2018-2022 budgetary period which is equivalent to a 34% reduction in the net UK carbon account in 2020. It also sets a limit on the net amount of carbon units that may be credited to the net UK carbon account for the 2008-2012 budgetary period of zero carbon units (with some exceptions to the limit). The Climate Change Act 2008 (Credit Limit) Order SI 2016/786 came into force in 2016 and sets a limit of the net amount of carbon units that may be credited to the net UK carbon account for the 2018-2022 budgetary period of 55,000,000 carbon units.	

The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendments) Order SI 2019/1056 came into force in 2019 and amends the Climate Change Act 2008 in order to impose a duty on the Secretary of State to make sure that the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least 100% lower than the 1990 baseline. This target has been raised from 80%.
Climate Change (Targeted Greenhouse Gases) Order 2023 (no impact on LU)
Energy Act 2023 – no direct implications for LU but may have indirect impact through subsequent regulations it permits (Heat networks, Energy Performance of Buildings)

Legislation (As amended)	**Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations SI 2001/838**

Overarching Principle

The climate change levy (CCL) is a tax on energy delivered to non-domestic users in the United Kingdom. Its aim is to provide an incentive to increase energy efficiency and to reduce carbon emissions.
The Regulations were introduced under the Finance Act 2000 it was forecast to cut annual emissions by 2.5 million tonnes by 2010, and forms part of the UK's Climate Change Programme.

Key Features

The Regulations sets out who the Climate Change Levy (CCL) applies to, who is exempt and the procedures to registering, returns and tax credits under the system.
The CCL is a tax charged at a specific rate per unit of energy and is charged on supplies of electricity, gas and solid fuel. It aims to encourage businesses to become more energy efficient and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.
The Regulations also provide an exemption from the CCL for renewable electricity.
The levy applies to most energy users, with the notable exceptions of those in the domestic and transport sectors. Electricity generated from new renewables and approved cogeneration schemes is not taxed. Electricity from nuclear is taxed.

The levy rates are fixed each year from the 1st April, the published CCL rates can be found at:
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/climate-change-levy-rates

Amendments

The Climate Change Levy (General) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2007/2903 make various amendments to the Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations SI 2001/838, in order to change the system for administering Climate Change Levy reliefs. They abolish half-rate supplies; fully integrate reduced-rate supplies into the existing system for administering the levy's reliefs; abolish the requirement for the energy supplier to receive a certificate claiming levy reliefs before the time of the supply; and abolish the requirement for certifying authorities to disregard figures received after a prescribed time as part of the levy's certification process for electricity from renewable sources and combined heat and power stations.

The Climate Change Levy (General) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2010/643 came into force on 1 April 2010 and amend the Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations SI 2010/643 by changing the time limits that apply to Climate Change Levy claims and assessments for taxes administered by HM Revenue and Customs – increasing them from 3 to 4 years.

The Climate Change Levy (General) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2011/684 make amendments with regards to changing requirements for supplier certificates to the HM Revenue and Customs.

The Climate Change Levy (General) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2012/943 make amendments to take account of the removal of an exemption from the climate change levy for a commodity supplied for use in a recycling process for which there is a relevant competing process, and the introduction of a lower rate of climate change levy for such supplies ("recycling lower-rate supplies").

The Climate Change Levy (General) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations SI 2012/3049 make amendments as a consequence of the removal of the exemption from the climate change levy (CCL) for electricity that is generated in a combined heat and power (CHP) station and is supplied to an energy consumer by an electricity utility ("the CHP indirect supplies exemption").

The Climate Change Levy (General) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2013/713 make amendments as a result of the introduction of a carbon floor price, which involves the establishment of new carbon price support rates (CPS rates) of climate change levy (CCL) on coal and other solid fossil fuels, gas and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) used to generate electricity. They also reflect the change to the reduced rate of CCL to 10% of the main levy rate on electricity for supplies of electricity made to those businesses with climate change agreements.
The Climate Change Levy (General) (Amendment No.2) Regulations SI 2013/1716 make amendments to replace a formula and this means that fuels used in a CHP station to produce mechanical outputs of the station are not treated as being referable to the production of electricity and are therefore not subject to the carbon price support rates of the climate change levy.

The Climate Change Levy (General) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2015/947 insert a new formula to be used to determine the quantity of carbon price support rate commodities used to generate electricity in a CHP station that are subject to the carbon price support rates of the climate change levy.

The Climate Change Levy (General) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2018/118 make amendments to the formula used to calculate relief entitlement, and align the Regulations with changes made in the Finance Act 2016.

CCL is provided for by the Finance Act (FA) 2000. The main rates are set out in paragraph 42(1) of Schedule 6 to the Act.

Paragraph 42(1) (ba) and (c) of Schedule 6 to FA 2000 provides that, for supplies of electricity, only 7% of the main rate is payable where a supply is a reduced-rated supply. For supplies of other taxable commodities, 22% of the main rate is payable where a supply is reduced-rated supply.

Paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 to the Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/838) ('the Regulations') sets out the formula used by businesses in the Climate Change Agreements scheme to calculate their CCL relief entitlement, including the reduced rate.
Finance Act 2020 sets the CCL rates.
Climate Change Levy (General) (Amendment and Modification) Regulations 2021 – amends the legislation in relation to CHPQA Standard to which the University subscribes
Finance Act 2021 sets the CCL rates.
Finance (No. 2) Act 2023 – no impact

Legislation (As amended)	**Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2012/3118**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations consolidate the Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 ("the 2007 Regulations") with subsequent amendments to them since the 2007 Regulations came into force. The 2007 Regulations enacted for England and Wales requirements of EC Directives, European Parliament and of the Council. They were subsequently amended to add other provision not required by the original Directive. The EPB Directive lays down requirements regarding energy performance certificates, display of certificates in large public buildings, and regular inspection of air-conditioning systems.
For the purposes of transposition of the recast Directive, these Regulations should be read in conjunction with the Building Regulations 2010 ("the Building Regulations") as amended by the Building Regulations etc (Amendment) Regulations 2012.
Only Parts 1, 2 and 3 of these Regulations contain new provision enacting requirements of the recast Directive.

Key Features

The Regulations require an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) to be made available to the owner or to the prospective buyer or tenant when a building is constructed, marketed for sale or rent and that air-conditioning systems are to be regularly inspected.

An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) provides information on the energy efficiency of a building, giving the building an energy rating from A (the most efficient) to G (the least efficient). It also makes recommendations on how a building's energy use and carbon emissions can be reduced.
The Regulations also require large public buildings providing a service to and frequently visited by the public, to display a Display Energy Certificate (DEC).

The Directive covers four main areas:

- Design of new buildings.
- Renovation of existing buildings.
- Introduction of Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs).
- Assessment of boilers and air-conditioning units every 5 years using a TM44 inspection.

From 9 January 2013 certain commercial premises, where an EPC already exists, are now required to display the EPC in a prominent place to all visiting members of the public. Whether or not this obligation applies to a premises will depend upon whether the property:

- Is a commercial building.
- Has a useful floor area of more than 500m².
- Is frequently visited by the public.

The Regulations state that responsibility to display an EPC lies with the occupier.

Amendments

The Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) etc. (Amendment) Regulations SI 2013/10 amendments make sure that information about green deal plans are included in the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) for a property with a green deal plan.

The Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) (Amendment) (Fees) Regulations SI 2013/603 amendments set new fees for entering documents on the register which the Secretary of State must maintain under those Regulations.

The Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2014/880 make amendments regarding the keeper of the register in terms of disclosure of documents and data.

The Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2015/609 clarifies who it is the relevant person, or someone acting on that person's behalf, who must make sure that the energy performance indicator of the building is included in any commercial advertisements of the property for sale or rent, and makes some changes regarding data packs.

The Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations SI 2015/1681 insert a new regulation that requires local authorities to arrange for the enforcement of obligations in relation to their own buildings by agreement with the local weights and measures authority of another area, provides for the collection by enforcement authorities of sufficient information concerning buildings to enable them to plan effective enforcement action in accordance with guidance from the Secretary of State; provides for annual reporting to the Secretary of State by enforcement authorities of action taken in relation to enforcement.
The Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2016/284 make some amendments to consolidate legislation and make provisions regarding energy performance certificates (EPCs), display energy certificates and recommendation reports.

The Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations SI 2016/888 make provision for the discloser from the registrar of energy performance certificates of data used to prepare certificates to stated persons and bodies for purposes related to Government policy to promote the energy efficiency of buildings.

The Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2017/368 and SI2018/362 revise the fees for entering data onto the register of energy performance certificates, display energy certificates and air conditioning inspection reports.

The Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2020/1422 make amendments to this legislation by retaining the threshold for air conditioning inspections and diverge from the European Commission proposal to raise the threshold to 70kW. The existing threshold for the inspection of the energy efficiency of air-conditioning systems will remain at an effective rated output of more than 12kW.

Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2021/439. These Regulations came into force on 1 April 2021 and apply to England and Wales. They amend the Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2012/3118 by updating the fees for entering data in the register of energy performance certificates, display energy certificates and air conditioning inspection reports.

Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2022 – updates the rates.
Building Regulations etc. (Amendment) (England) Regulations SI 2023 – not relevant to us in the context of this legislation
Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2024 – applies pertaining to data sharing of the outcomes of these regulations.

Legislation (As amended)	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Order SI 2020/1265**

Overarching Principle

- This Order came into force on 31 December 2020 and apply to England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- It establishes a UK Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) that will became operational from 1 January 2021.

Key Features

Legislative background

The UK ETS was established by the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Order SI 2020/1265 as a UK-wide greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme to encourage cost-effective emissions reductions which will contribute to the UK's emissions reduction targets and net zero goal.

It runs for ten "scheme years" beginning in 2021, divided into two "allocation periods", the 2021-2025 allocation period and the 2026-2030 allocation period. Operators of certain industrial installations and certain aircraft operators are required to monitor, report on, and surrender "allowances" equivalent to, their greenhouse gas emissions in each scheme year.

This Order amends the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Order SI 2020/1265 and other legislation, to provide for a registry for the UK ETS and for the free allocation of allowances.

Amendments

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Order 2020/1557 make further provision for the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (the "UK ETS"), in particular for the free allocation of allowances and for a registry for the UK ETS.
The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Order 2021 amends the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Order SI 2020 to make various technical and operational amendments
The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Order 2022 amends the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Order SI 2020 to allow inspection of premises and related controls, offences and penalty's.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) (No. 2) Order SI 2022 – applies to allow for COVID.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) (No. 3) Order SI 2022 – N/A

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Order SI 2023 – applies but impact to be determined
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) (No. 2) Order SI 2023 – N/A
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Order SI 2024 – N/A
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) (No. 2) Order SI 2024 – Potentially applicable (penalty charges)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Order SI 2025 – applies if circumstance allow.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) (No. 2) Order SI 2025 – applies and has / will impact us directly. (Free allowances for year 2025 extended to 2026)

Chapter 3 – Waste Management and Dangerous Chemicals/Substances

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to the generation and disposal of waste at the University as well as legislation relating to wider pollution prevention. It is all applicable because the generation of waste is an environmental aspect which occurs across all our operations and has the potential for significant environmental impact as a result of it.

The following pieces of legislation are covered within this Chapter.

- Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013 (As Amended)
- The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 (As Amended)
- The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (As Amended)
- Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations 2001 (As Amended)
- The Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 (As Amended)
- The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulation 2007 (As Amended)
- The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (As Amended)
- Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 (As Amended)
- The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013 (As Amended)
- The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 (As Amended)
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH Regulations) (As Amended)
- The Environmental Protection (Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and other Dangerous Substances) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (As Amended)
- Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 Part II (Waste on Land) (As Amended)
- The Hazardous Waste (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2015 (As Amended)
- The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2020
- Environmental Protection (Plastic Straws, Cotton Buds and Stirrers) (England) Regulations SI 2020
- Environmental Protection (Plastic Plates etc. and Polystyrene Containers etc.) (England) Regulations SI 2023
- The Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989
- Littering From Vehicles Outside London (Keepers: Civil Penalties) Regulations SI 2018
- Separation of Waste (England) Regulations SI 2024 / Collecting paper and card with other dry recyclable materials: written assessments / Separation of Waste (England) Regulations SI 2025/140
- Deposit Scheme for Drinks Containers (England and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2025
- Assimilated Regulation 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants

Legislation (As amended)	**Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations SI 2013/2952**
Overarching Principle	
These Regulations came into force on 12 December 2013 and apply to England only. They streamline legislation on by-product controls by revoking and replacing legislation relating to animal by-products in England. In doing so, they enforce Regulation (EC) 1069/2009, which lays down health rules on animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption, along with its accompanying implementing Regulation (EU) 142/2011. **(Both these pieces of EU/EC legislation have been retained).**	
Key Features	
Animal by-products are entire bodies, parts of animals and products of animal origin not intended for human consumption. They can present a risk to human and animal health, and their use and disposal has been controlled for many years. The key implication for the University is that animal by-products, including catering waste, must not be brought onto any premises if farmed animals would have access to them. This means we must dispose of our catering waste in a specific manner. Any part of a body of a farmed animal that has not been slaughtered for human consumption must be held until it is consigned or disposed of in a way that no animal or bird has access to it.	
Amendments	
Amendment Regulations 2015 permit operators to dispose of small quantities of former foodstuffs without the normal controls that apply to other animal by-products.	

Legislation (As amended)	**Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2012/811**
Overarching Principle	
These Regulations help to classify waste as household, industrial or commercial waste, and as a result further determine the meaning of "controlled waste" which is already established in Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Essentially, they extend the definition of controlled waste contained in the Act, to cover wastes that may not be covered within that definition and to set out exemptions where various wastes will not be classified as controlled waste.	
Key Features	
These Regulations give local authorities powers to charge for waste disposal from a wider range of non-domestic premises including Universities where, under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 waste was defined as household waste. The Regulations also enable a charge to be made for litter collected on educational premises; as well as for other non-hazardous waste generated on the site.	
Amendments	
No other new amendments as of 24/07/2019 & 27/07/2021	

Legislation (As amended)	**Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2005/894**
Overarching Principle	
The aim of the Regulations is to set out a new regime to identify, control and track the movement of **hazardous waste**. They work in conjunction with the List of Wastes (England) Regulations **SI 2005/895**, which reproduce the list of wastes from Decision **2000/532/EC**, which contains the current version of the **European Waste Catalogue**.	
Key Features	
The Environment Agency must be notified of all premises where hazardous waste is produced or removed, unless the premises in question are exempt. A consignment note must be completed where hazardous waste is removed from any premises. There is also a schedule of carriers for when more than one carrier transports the consignment and separate provisions for multiple collections.	

The List of Wastes (England) Regulations SI 2005/895 outlines the different categories of waste which are classified by two-digit and four-digit chapter headings. Each waste under these respective headings is assigned its own specific six-digit code and any waste marked with an asterisk is considered to be hazardous. This six-digit code must be quoted on the consignment note.

It is prohibited for anyone to mix hazardous waste without a permit and it is the responsibility of the holder of the waste to make arrangements for the separation of any waste that has been mixed.

The Environment Agency must develop a coding standard which enables each consignment of hazardous waste to be given a unique code. The producer of the waste can then assign a consignment code in accordance with this standard.

If the consignment of hazardous waste is not accepted, for whatever reason, the relevant part of the consignment note must be completed by the consignee.
Records must be kept of:

- all tipped hazardous waste;
- the disposal or recovery of hazardous waste by other means;
- all producers', holders', consignors' and carriers' of hazardous waste.

Amendments

The regs have been amended as follows:
2009 – increasing notification volume from 200-500Kg in 12 months, extends exemptions to notify around specific premises and clarify certain other provisions.

The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2016/336 came into force in 2016. They revoke the requirement that premises where hazardous waste is produced, or from which hazardous waste is removed, must notify the Environment Agency if this is more than 500kg of hazardous waste per year. Furthermore, the format of the consignment note will change whereby the first six characters of the consignment note code which currently represent the premises registration number, will be replaced by the first six letters or numbers of the business name.
A final change involves the requirement for the SIC code on the consignment note. From 1 April 2016 SIC 2007 must be specified, but the use of NACE codes will continue to be allowed.

Legislation (As amended)	**Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations SI 2001/2954**

Overarching Principle

The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations 2001, also known as the Oil Storage Regulations, regulate the storage of oil and require anyone in England who stores more than 200 litres of oil, to provide more secure containment facilities.
The Regulations aim to control the way all oil is stored within the UK and to prevent its escape into, and pollution of, the environment.

Key Features

All oils are covered within the Regulations, including petrol, solvents, mineral oil, heating oil, lubricating oil, vegetable oil and waste oil.
The Regulations apply to oil stored in above ground containers outside including tanks (AST's), intermediate bulk containers (IBC), oil drums and mobile bowsers.
The Oil Storage Regulations apply to:

- Industrial and commercial businesses and institutional sites who store oil above ground in containers holding >200 litres; and
- Private dwellings with containers storing >3,500 litres.

The Oil Storage Regulations do not apply if:

- The container has a capacity of 200 litres or less.

- The oil is stored in a container wholly underground.
- The container is located inside a building.
- The premises are used for refining or the onward distribution of oil.
- The oil is stored on a farm and used for agricultural purposes.
- The oil is stored at a private dwelling in a container with a capacity of 3,500 litres or less.

Certain requirements for the storage of oil are established:

- Oil must be stored in a container which will not leak or burst, and must additionally be bunded
- The bund must have the capacity of at least 110% of the container's storage, must be impermeable to water and oil and not penetrated by anything.
- Anything attached to the container must be within the bund, and any pipes must have a drip tray to catch any oil spilled.
- If a drum is used to store oil and uses a drip tray, the tray must have a capacity of at least 25% of the total drum's storage capacity.

Amendments

No new amendments found as of 24/07/2019 & 27/07/2021

Legislation (As amended)	**Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013**

Overarching Principle

This Act revokes and replaces the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964 and introduces a revised regulatory regime for the scrap metal recycling and vehicle dismantling industries. It provides local authorities with more powers to allow them to better regulate these industries.

Supported by:

- Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 (Prescribed Relevant Offences and Relevant Enforcement Action) Regulations SI 2013/2258
- Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 (Prescribed Documents and Information for Verification of Name and Address) Regulations SI 2013/2276

Key Features

Anyone who is a scrap metal dealer must hold a license issued by the relevant local authority. They are also required to keep records.

Amendments

No new amendments found as of 24/07/2019 & 27/07/2021

Legislation (As amended)	**Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations SI 2007/1711**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations apply to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
They are made in accordance with and deal with the enforcement of Retained Regulation (EC) 1013/2006, on shipments of waste, which sets out details for the supervision and control of shipments of waste.

Key Features

These Regulations enforce a number of international Regulations and offences concerning waste shipments that include:

- An offence for shipping waste in breach of the requirements of the EU Regulation to manage shipments in an environmentally sound manner and without endangering human health;
- Offences for failure to comply with the procedural requirements in the EU Regulation that apply to shipments of waste to or from the UK, or to or from other Member States;
- Offences for failure to comply with the prohibitions and procedural requirements in the EU Regulation that apply to exports of waste from the UK to third countries;
- Offences for failure to comply with the prohibitions and procedural requirements in the EU Regulation that apply to imports of waste into the UK from third countries;

- Offences for failure to comply with the procedural requirements in the EU Regulation that apply to the transit of waste through the UK to and from third countries;
- Offences for failure to comply with the additional duties in the EU Regulation of notifiers, persons who arrange shipments of waste subject to the general information requirements, operators of facilities, consignees and laboratories in respect of the shipment, recovery or disposal of waste in the UK.

Amendments

Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (Amendment) Regulations SI 2008/9 – minor amends to support (EC) 1013/2006, and (EC) 1418/2007

Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (Amendment) Regulations SI 2014/861 – minor amends to redefine competent authorities.

Legislation (As amended)	**Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2011/988**

Overarching Principle

The Regulations implement Retained Directive **2008/98/EC**, on waste, by replacing waste regulation relating to the registration of waste carriers, the transfer of waste and the waste strategy. They also introduce new provisions which put greater emphasis on the life-cycle of waste.

Key Features

These regulations impose a duty on businesses to apply the waste hierarchy when transferring waste. Carriers and brokers of, and dealers in, controlled waste must be registered with the Environment Agency), unless they are exempt, and failing to do so is an offence. Provisions also specify what should be included in written waste information and how long it should be kept.
It is an offence under the Regulations not to comply with the:

- waste hierarchy duty; or
- collection of waste duty;

Waste hierarchy duty
A business which imports, produces, collects, transports, recovers or disposes of waste, or as a dealer or broker has control of waste must, on transferring the waste, take all available measures to apply the following waste hierarchy:

- prevention; preparing for re-use; recycling; other recovery (e.g. energy recovery); disposal.

However, a business can depart from the above priority order so as to achieve the best overall environmental outcome.

Collection of waste duty
From 1 January 2015, an establishment or undertaking collecting waste paper, metal, plastic or glass, must do so by separate collection.

Amendments

The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 impose a duty on establishments and undertakings, from 1 January 2015, for the separate collection of waste paper, metal, plastic and glass; they also impose a duty on waste collection authorities, from the same date, when making arrangements for the collection of such waste to make sure that those arrangements are by way of separate collection. This revokes the Regulations 2011 which confirmed that in cases where separate collection is not practicable, co-mingled collections will satisfy the requirements of Directive 2008/98/EC.

The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2014 clarify that the transfer of controlled waste can be recorded on alternative documentation, such as invoices, instead of waste transfer notes.

Legislation (As amended)	**Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations SI 2009/890**

Overarching Principle

The Regulations set out the legislative framework for the collection, treatment and recycling of waste portable, industrial and automotive batteries and accumulators in the UK. They complement the existing Batteries and Accumulators (Placing on the Market) Regulations SI 2008/2164, which establish the requirements for placing new batteries onto the market.
They implement the waste provisions of Retained Directive 2006/66/EC, on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators, and establish the scope of producer responsibility for batteries.

Key Features

Key requirements are set for all batteries, for:

- anyone placing batteries on the market to register as a producer of batteries, and report on waste batteries collected and sent for recycling;
- the treatment and recycling of waste batteries.

For portable batteries:

- there are interim collection targets to assess progress towards the Directive's targets of collecting waste portable batteries equivalent to 25% of sales by 2012 and 45% by 2016;
- producers can meet their responsibilities for collection and recycling by joining a Battery Compliance Scheme (BCS). BCSs also carry out publicity aimed at consumers informing them how they can return their waste household batteries for recycling;
- producers who put less than 1 tonne of portable batteries on the market must register with the appropriate authority but do not have to fund collection, treatment and recycling;
- from February 2010, certain retailers of household batteries must collect in-store such batteries when they become waste.

For industrial and automotive batteries:

- from 1 January 2010, it is prohibited to dispose of waste industrial and automotive batteries by landfill or incineration;
- producers of industrial and automotive batteries must arrange for their separate collection and recycling when they become waste.

Amendments

The Waste Batteries and Accumulators (Amendment) Regulations 2015 reduces regulatory burdens on businesses and allows for an increased focus on the key aims of the Regulations which include delivery of environmental benefits. It removes the requirement to provide operation plans and submit independent audit reports, as well as allowing an “approved person” to delegate responsibility for signing off reports.

Legislation (As amended)	**Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations SI 2013/3113**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations apply to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. They revoke and replace the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations SI 2006/3289 and implement Retained Directive 2012/19/EU, on waste electrical and electronic equipment (recast), by introducing a waste management system for waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). They aim to:

- minimise the disposal of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste by creating a network of designated collection facilities;
- ensure that all WEEE from private households that is collected at those facilities is sent for treatment, recovery or recycling to an approved authorised treatment facility;
- achieve the recovery targets in Retained Directive 2012/19/EU;
- provide that those who produce EEE are registered with the Member State authorities and are responsible for financing the costs of managing WEEE arising from electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) in each compliance period.

In addition, from 1 January 2019, these Regulations will cover a wider range of products in line with Retained Directive 2012/19/EU.

Key Features

Under a compliance scheme, systems must be established for the treatment and recovery of WEEE. Scheme operators must also make sure that systems are set up to prioritise the reuse of whole appliances. In addition, targets are set for the recovery, reuse and recycling of WEEE treated at the approved authorised treatment facilities.

For example, WEEE must only be:

- treated at an approved authorised treatment facility;
- recovered or recycled by a re-processor;
- exported by an approved exporter, for treatment, recovery or recycling outside the UK.

All compliance schemes must be approved by the appropriate authority, and are subject to conditions.

Distributors (retailers) who supply new EEE must provide a free WEEE take back service, where WEEE from private households can be returned providing it:

- is of an equivalent type;
- has fulfilled the same function as the supplied equipment.

Or they can choose to join a distributor take back scheme, who will provide this service for them .

Amendments

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2015 provide for an adjustment to producer and producer compliance scheme financial obligations in specific circumstances, as well as make minor clarifications to meanings and correct minor drafting errors.

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2018/102 clarify the rights of local authorities in relation to the collection, treatment, recovery and disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) deposited at designated collection facilities; and insert a new reporting requirement relating to the amount of WEEE sent for treatment or for reuse outside the United Kingdom.

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2018/1214 implements the open scope principle to bring all electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) into the scope of Directive 2012/19/EU unless exempt or excluded and retain the current UK WEEE system product categories. Therefore all EEE placed on the market falls into the scope, unless specifically made exempt.

Legislation (As amended)	**Control of Asbestos Regulations SI 2012/632**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations revoke and replace the Control of Asbestos Regulations SI 2006/2739, with some modifications, to produce a consolidated set of asbestos regulations. The reason behind this is to comply with the European Commission's reasoned opinion that Directive 83/477/EEC, on the protection of workers from exposure to asbestos at work, and particularly the amendments made to it by Directive 2003/18/EC, were under implemented.
The main changes made by these Regulations are necessary to correctly implement Directive 83/477/EEC, which has now been replaced by Directive 2009/148/EC, on the same subject, in relation to the requirements to:

- notify work to the relevant enforcing authority;
- carry out medical examinations; and
- keep a register of work.

As a result, these Regulations also implement:

- Directive's 98/24/EC, 2004/37/EC,

Key Features

The regulations involve a Duty to manage asbestos in non-domestic premises and to prevent or reduce the spread of asbestos as well as a requirement to:

- identify the presence of asbestos through a risk assessment
- assess work which exposes employees to asbestos
- have written plans of work where asbestos is involved
- have a license from the HSE before they can carry out any licensable work with asbestos.
- notify the appropriate enforcing authority at least 14 days before the work begins
- Provide Information, instruction and training to the employees who are, or are likely to be, exposed to asbestos
- prevent or reduce exposure to asbestos
- ensure control measures are properly applied, used and maintained
- provide adequate and suitable protective clothing for their employees who are exposed, or likely to be exposed to asbestos
- Have in place Arrangements to deal with accidents, incidents and emergencies
- Ensure the Cleanliness of premises and plant
- designate areas in accordance with the legislation
- measure the asbestos fibres present in the air
- Only people accredited in accordance with European Standards ISO 17020 and ISO 17025 can be used for air testing and site clearance certification
- The standards for analysis are as set out in ISO 17025.
- Ensure health records and medical surveillance is maintained for employees exposed to asbestos
- Provide Washing and changing facilities where their employees are exposed to asbestos
- Store, label and dispose of Waste asbestos either in accordance with the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations SI 2009/1348, if they apply, or the Full Text of Schedule 2 in all other cases.

Amendments

No new amendments found as of 25/07/2019 & 27/07/2021

Legislation (As amended)	**Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations SI 2002/2677**

Overarching Principle

The main aim of the Regulations is to control the exposure of people to hazardous substances. They do this by imposing duties on employers to carry out risk assessments, prevent or control exposure to hazardous substances and monitor the exposure of employees. They are commonly referred to as COSHH. They implement Directive's 78/610/EEC, 89/677/EEC, 96/55/EC, 98/24/EC, 2000/54/EC, 2004/37/EC.

Key Features

Employers must carry out risk assessments before work with hazardous substances is commenced. **This should include Environmental Risk.** Employers who employ 5 or more people must record the significant findings of the risk assessment. Employers must prevent exposure to hazardous substances by replacing them with a less hazardous substance. Where this is not possible they must control exposure by the use of protective measures such as suitable work systems and equipment; ventilation systems; PPE. Control measures must be maintained, examined and tested on a regular basis. Records must be kept of the examinations. Employers must monitor the exposure of employees to hazardous substances. Records must be kept of monitoring. Health surveillance is required where employees are exposed or are likely to be exposed to hazardous substances. Employers must provide employees with information, instruction and training on the substances they are likely to be exposed to, including the risks they pose and the precautions they can take to protect themselves. Employers must make sure that accident and emergency procedures have been prepared, which should include safety drills and the provision of first-aid facilities. There are specific provisions for fumigations.

Amendments

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (Amendment) Regulations 2003 make minor amendments by adding in a definition for mutagen, amending certain references to carcinogen, and

adding 17 polychlorodibenzodioxins and polychlorodibenzofurans to the list of substances in Schedule 1.

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (Amendment) Regulations 2004 came into force in 2005 and implement Directive 2003/53/EC which amends Directive 76/769/EEC, on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations; it also makes some legislative amendments with regards to adding a requirement to mark the packaging of cement, prohibiting the supply and use of cement and cement containing certain preparations.

Legislation (As amended)	**Environmental Protection (Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and other Dangerous Substances) (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2000/1043**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations deal with the disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and other dangerous substances and identify the processes for their identification, registration and disposal. They implement Directive 96/59/EC, which also deals with the disposal of PCBs and the requirements of the waste management licensing regime under the Environmental Protection Act 1990

Key Features

PCB-contaminated equipment in the UK was scheduled for destruction by 31 December 2000 under the Environmental Protection (Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and Other Dangerous Substances) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000.
There are exemptions that allow holders to continue to use certain equipment if they register annually with the appropriate regulatory authority. Where such an exemption applied, the deadline for disposal was extended to January 2008.
European Directive 96/59/EC further specifies the end of 2010 as the final deadline for all PCB-contaminated equipment to be taken out of service by all Member States
Employers must ensure no person holds (with certain exemptions):

- Any PCBs, including any used PCBs.
- Any equipment that contains PCBs or which, having contained PCBs, has not been decontaminated.

If employers are subject to the exemptions that allow holders to continue to use certain equipment, they must register annually with the appropriate regulatory authority (the Environment Agency in England).
The following substances are covered in the definition of PCBs, but only those containing substances in a total of more than 0.005% by weight (equivalent to 50 ppm):

- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs).
- Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCT).
- Monomethyl-dibromo-diphenyl methane.
- Monomethyl-dichloro-diphenyl methane.
- Monomethyl-tetrachlorodiphenyl methane.

Amendments

Amendment Regulations 2020/489 came into force 1 July 2020 and applied Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 which:

- specify that a transformer with 0.005% or less of PCBs by weight, or a total volume of 0.05dm3 or less of PCBs, can be used until the end of its useful life before being decontaminated or disposed of. The law previously stated 0.05% of PCBs by weight as the threshold, and a volume was not previously specified;
- introduce a new requirement allowing transformers with the following quantities of PCBs to be used until 31 December 2025, after which they must be decontaminated or disposed of:
  - between 0.005% and 0.05% by weight of PCBs,
  - a total volume of more than 0.05dm3 of PCBs

Legislation (As amended)	**Environmental Protection Act 1990 - Part 2**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations set out a regime for regulating and licensing the disposal of controlled waste on land, including any household, commercial and industrial waste. Unauthorised or harmful deposition of controlled waste is prohibited under the Regulations, and fly tipping was also made an illegal offence.

The Regulations also introduced the concept of 'Duty of Care', which places a legal responsibility on the producer of the waste to manage that waste appropriately.

Key Features

Unauthorised or harmful deposition of controlled waste is prohibited under the Regulations.
It is illegal to deposit controlled waste, knowingly cause or knowingly permit controlled waste to be deposited in or on any land unless a Waste Management Licence (now an Environmental Permit) is in force and the deposit is in accordance with the licence.
The Regulations also introduced the concept of 'Duty of Care'. Duty of Care places the responsibility on the producer of the waste to ensure that the waste is stored, transported, treated and disposed in a manner which does not harm the environment.
Under the Regulations, a Waste Management Licence (now an Environmental Permit) must be obtained to treat and dispose of waste. Disposal cannot be undertaken without the appropriate Permit, and producers of waste must ensure their waste is treated or disposed a facility with an appropriate Permit.
Duty of Care also requires the producers of waste to store their waste in a manner which prevents the escape of waste to the environment, for example through the use of suitable containers and secondary containment if required. Measures must be taken to prevent spills or leaks of waste through appropriate storage and checks.
The prohibition of fly tipping is also covered within Part II Waste on Land.

Amendments

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Amendment of Fixed Penalty Amount) (England) Order SI 2012/1150 came into force in 2012 and applies to England only. It reduces the amount of fixed penalty for offences (non-compliance) relating to receptables for household waste, by reducing the fixed penalty from £100 to £60. However, the fixed penalty for non-compliance with the requirements regarding receptables for commercial or industrial waste remains at £100.

Legislation (As amended)	**Hazardous Waste (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations SI 2015/1360**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations came into force on 1 July 2015 and apply to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

They amend various pieces of legislation which concern hazardous waste or cross-refer to other legislation concerning hazardous waste.

They also revoke two pieces of outdated legislation on list of wastes, essentially replacing national legislation on classifying wastes with the European Waste Catalogue.

In addition, the Full Text of Schedule 2 to these Regulations sets out some modifications relating to references in a permit or standard rules permit to outdated:

- hazardous waste codes; or
- list of wastes codes.

Key Features

The main feature is that these Regulations revoke and replace the:

- List of Wastes (England) Regulations SI 2005/895;
- List of Wastes (England) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2005/1673.

However they further amend these Regulations of relevance with minor definition changes:

- Environmental Protection Act 1990;
- Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2005/894;

- Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations SI 2009/890;
- Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2010/675;
- Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2011/988;
- Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2012/811.

Amendments

No new amendments found as of 02/08/2019 & 27/07/2021

Legislation (As amended)	**Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2020/904**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations came into force on 1 October 2020 and apply to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. They amend legislation in the UK in order to fully implement the 2020 Circular Economy Package in England and Wales and partially implement that Package in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The UK is committed to moving towards a circular economy. This will ensure that resources are used and re-used for as long as possible, and their maximum value is realised. The aim is that resources will be produced and used in a way that avoids them being disposed of quickly, ensuring they can be brought easily back into the value chain and used several times again.

The Circular Economy Package introduced a legislative framework at the EU level, and identified steps for waste reduction and established long-term paths for waste management and recycling.

Key Features

In order to implement the Circular Economy Package, changes are being made to guidance and policy, as well as to legislation through these Regulations.

As a result, various Acts and Statutory Instruments are being amended in order to:

- specify when a separate collection of waste is not necessary;
- ensure any waste collected separately so it can be prepared for re-use or recycling is not incinerated or landfilled;
- introduce an environmental permit condition on waste incinerators and landfills which restrict waste paper, metal, plastic and glass, which is collected separately for re-use or recycling, from being accepted for incineration or landfill;
- make sure unlawfully mixed hazardous waste is separated wherever technically feasible;
- prohibit the mixing of waste oils where the mixing would prevent the regeneration or recycling of the oil delivering an equivalent or better environmental outcome;
- require relevant waste operators, operating under a registered waste exemption, to record, retain and submit information on the treatment of hazardous and non-hazardous waste and the products and materials resulting from the treatment of that waste.

Some of the key Regulations these regulations amend include, the:

- Environmental Protection Act 1990;
- Environment Act 1995;
- Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2005/894;
- Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations SI 2009/890;
- Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2011/988;
- Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2012/811;
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations SI 2013/3113;
- Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2016/1154;

Amendments
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Legislation (As amended)	**Environmental Protection (Plastic Straws, Cotton Buds and Stirrers) (England) Regulations SI 2020/971**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations came fully into force on 3 July 2021 and apply to England only. They restrict the supply of:

- single-use plastic straws;
- single-use plastic-stemmed cotton buds;
- plastic drinks stirrers,

although there are some exceptions to the ban on these products.

These measures were introduced in order to help improve the environment and to prevent needless plastic waste.

Key Features

Single-use plastics have become a significant problem to the environment. Plastics do not decompose in landfill easily, with some even lasting up to 1,000 years. Unfortunately plastic waste also ends up in water sources, harming aquatic life and polluting our environment. Furthermore, it is an expensive issue given the clean-up of the plastics is costly.

As part of the Government's commitment to the 25 year environmental plan, which aims to leave the environment in a much better state for the next generation, avoidable plastic waste will be eliminated as far as possible.

As a result, these Regulations place a ban on some single-use plastic items which are common but unnecessary given that there are more sustainable alternatives available.

Amendments

These regulations have been amended by the following piece of legislation but have not been revoked so both apply.

Legislation (As amended)	**Environmental Protection (Plastic Plates etc. and Polystyrene Containers etc.) (England) Regulations SI 2023/982**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations came fully into force on 1 October 2023 and apply to England only. hey prohibit supplying or offering to supply the following plastic or polystyrene items in the course of a business:

- single-use plastic plates, trays or bowls;
- plastic balloon sticks;
- plastic cutlery;
- polystyrene food or drink containers and cups.

This does not apply to items that form part of a product's packaging.

Key Features

Simple legislation as detailed above.

Amendments

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Legislation (As amended)	**Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989**

Overarching Principle

This Act applies to England, Scotland and Wales.

Offence of transporting controlled waste without registering.

Key Features

It is an offence for anyone who is not a registered carrier of controlled waste, to transport any controlled waste, in the course of their business or otherwise with a view to profit, to or from any place in Great Britain.

A person will not be guilty of an offence in respect of the transport:

- of controlled waste within the same premises between different places in those premises;
- to a place in Great Britain of controlled waste which has been brought from outside Great Britain and is not landed in Great Britain until it arrives at that place;
- by air or sea of controlled waste from a place in Great Britain to a place outside Great Britain.

Amendments

No Amendments noted 27/07/21

Legislation (As amended)	**Littering From Vehicles Outside London (Keepers: Civil Penalties) Regulations SI 2018/171**

Overarching Principle

These regulations apply to England and came into force on the 1st April 2018

They give powers to district councils in England to require the keeper of a vehicle to pay a fixed (civil) penalty if there is reason to believe that a littering offence has been committed from the vehicle.

Key Features

The London Local Authorities Act 2012 gives powers to borough councils in London to impose a penalty charge on the owner of vehicles that the litter is thrown from, but previously these powers were not available in the rest of England. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 states the Secretary of State must give similar powers to the rest of England.

The ranges and default littering penalty charges are set out in the Environmental Offences (Fixed Penalties) (England) Regulations 2017 which came into force on the same day as these Regulations. Littering is a criminal offence and action should be taken against the offender regardless of where they are - whilst it can be difficult to identify when someone has littered from a car, if it can be proven. As it is a civil fine and not a criminal penalty, it doesn't need to be proven to a criminal standard of proof.

These regulations are relevant to the University as they can affect staff whilst travelling off site on University business both in personal vehicles but particularly in University Vehicles.

Amendments

These regulations were amended by the Littering From Vehicles Outside London (Keepers: Civil Penalties) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2021 which came into force on the 14th Feb 2022 in order

to ensure that the process used by a litter authority to recover unpaid penalties is consistent with other traffic enforcement regimes.

Legislation (As amended)	**Separation of Waste (England) Regulations SI 2024/666** **Collecting paper and card with other dry recyclable materials: written assessments** **Separation of Waste (England) Regulations SI 2025/140**

Overarching Principle

The first piece of legislation began to come into force on 30 June 2024 and apply to England only. It sets out the definitions of waste producers and waste types and the requirements for segregation. It requires that all the streams identified should be collected separate from each other although it links to DEFRA guidance which permits, following a written assessment, that the recyclable elements (often referred to DMR) can be co-collected. The subsequent legislation which came into force on 31 March 2025 and apply to England only, provided exemptions which formally recognises that Glass, metal and plastics can be co-collected but that paper and cardboard must remain separate but still links to the guidance which states DMR can be co-collected following written assessment providing it can be evidenced that it is not technically practicable or not economically practical or has no significant environmental benefit.

Key Features

The first piece of legislation set out a description of recyclable household waste and recyclable relevant waste for the purposes of the separate collection of:

- household waste;
- household waste from relevant non-domestic premises;
- industrial or commercial waste,

under the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

It applies to the following waste streams, and requires them to be recycled or composted and also to be collected separately from each other (unless it is not technically or economically practicable to do so or the separate collection will have no significant environmental benefit):

- glass;
- metal;
- plastic;
- paper and card;
- food waste;
- garden waste (domestic only).

This legislation and the subsequent DEFRA guidance link allows for co-mingling of recycling where a written assessment has been undertaken which evidences that it:

- is not economically practicable;
- is not technically practicable;
- has no significant environmental benefit.

The subsequent regulations exempted the following from being collected separately:

- metal;
- glass; or
- plastic.

but still required paper and cardboard to be collected separately although again there is a link to the DEFRA guidance permitting co-mingled DMR given a written assessment.
Amendments
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Legislation (As amended)	**Deposit Scheme for Drinks Containers (England and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2025**
Overarching Principle	
These Regulations began to come into force on 24 January 2025 and apply to England and Northern Ireland. They will come fully into force on 1 October 2027. They establish a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) for single-use drinks containers: o made from aluminium, PET plastic or steel; and o with a capacity of between 150ml and 3 litres, in order to encourage an increase in recycling, reduce litter and promote a circular economy. The DRS will charge a deposit on anyone who buys in-scope containers which will be refunded to that person if and when they take the container to a designated return point.	
Key Features	
Under the legislation, drinks producers and importers will be required to register with a central DMO, which will be responsible for setting deposit levels, prescribing labelling requirements, and managing interactions with other schemes. Retailers will be responsible for charging deposits, providing return points, and displaying scheme information to consumers. Shops under 100 square metres in urban areas will be exempt from hosting a return point. • A groceries retailer who supplies deposit items to customers at, on or from Mixed Retail Premises must operate a return point. • A groceries retailer which has a retail space of less than 100m2 in an urban area is exempt from the requirement to operate a return point. However, they can voluntarily apply to operate a return point under these Regulations. • A groceries retailer must display the information listed below clearly and accessibly at any premises at, on or from which they supply deposit items and which are: o neither MRP premises nor premises from which they are authorised to operate a return point; or o premises where a return point exemption applies. • The information to be displayed comprises: o a statement that the retailer is not required to operate a return point from the premises and the reasons why; o if a return point exemption applies, a statement about how information about the exemption can be obtained; o if the premises are not a motor vehicle, ship or boat, train, tram, aircraft or hovercraft, the location of the return point nearest to the premises. • Scheme suppliers and exempt groceries retailers can operate a voluntary return point as long as it is authorised by the deposit management organisation. • A return point operator must display, clearly and accessibly, at the return point: o a statement that the operator can refuse to accept items if they have a reasonable excuse for the refusal - in which case the deposit will not be refunded; o a summary of the procedure for complaining about the operation of the return point; o contact details for the deposit management organisation.	

Amendments
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Legislation (As amended)	**Assimilated Regulation 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants**

Overarching Principle

The release of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) into the environment are transported across international boundaries, far from their sources, and they persist in the environment, bioaccumulate through the food web, and pose a risk to human health and the environment.

Therefore, further measures need to be taken in order to protect human health and the environment against those pollutants, resulting in the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Stockholm Convention of Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Key Features

Producers and holders of waste shall undertake all reasonable efforts to avoid, where feasible, contamination of waste with POP's as detailed in the legislation.

The following disposal and recovery operations are permitted when applied in such a way as to ensure that the persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed:

- physcio-chemical treatment;
- incineration on land;
- use principally as fuel or other means to generate energy, excluding waste containing PCBs;
- recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds under certain conditions.

POP's were banned from use in production in 2007 (across EU and the UK)

Amendments

- Amended by the Persistent Organic Pollutants (Amendment) Regs 2025 (Added 3 chemicals)
- Amended by the Persistent Organic Pollutants (Amendment) (No. 2) Regs 2025 (2 chemicals removed from list)
- Amended by the Persistent Organic Pollutants (Amendment) (No. 3) Regs 2025 (2 chemicals removed from list)

Chapter 4 – Transport

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to travel and transport activities at the University as well as the wider climate impact of these. Although there is not a lot of legislation in this area they are applicable because of the travel activities at the University. Transport is a major source of greenhouse gases. Around a quarter of domestic carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other greenhouse gas emissions in the UK come from transport. Transport is also a source of other emissions and particulates which can significantly impact air quality.

The following legislation is covered within this Chapter:

- Climate Change Act 2008 (As Amended) – See Chapter 2
- The Traffic Management Act 2004 (As Amended)
- The Town & Country Planning Act 1990 – See Chapter 5

Legislation (As amended)	**The Traffic Management Act 2004** http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/18/contents
Overarching Principle	
The Traffic Management Act 2004 (TMA) was introduced to tackle congestion and disruption on the road network in towns and cities. It was introduced into UK law in 2004 and addresses issues such as the designation of traffic officers, management of road networks and the civil enforcement of traffic.	
Key Features	
The Act places a duty on local traffic authorities to make sure that traffic can move freely and quickly on their roads and on the roads of nearby authorities/strategic highways company. The Act also delineates the provisions of designating traffic officers. Under the Act, traffic authorities or a strategic highways company must make sure road networks are managed effectively to minimise congestion, disruption to vehicles and pedestrians. They must also plan and coordinate road works and street works and consider the impact on neighbouring traffic authorities of any such works or activities. The TMA also provides the traffic authorities more tools to manage parking policies (such as double parking, parking at dropped footways), and additionally enforces some moving traffic offences. This includes any impacts that congestions and moving traffic may on the environment through the production of traffic emissions.	
Amendments	
Some amendments have been made to the Traffic Management Act 2004, many of which are a result of the Infrastructure Act 2015 which appoints "strategic highways companies" to manage strategic roads in England instead of the Highways Agency. The strategic highways company is also referred to as 'the network management authority". There are outstanding changes not yet made by the legislation.gov.uk editorial team to Traffic Management Act 2004.	

Chapter 5 – Construction, Development and Land Use

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to the construction and development activities and general use and management of land on the University campus. It also encompasses legislation relating to maintenance of the University campus and estate and the conservation of on-site wildlife and biodiversity, including activities that may impact on-site biodiversity. The legislation applies as we are in constant development and must ensure that the campus develops in a sustainable manner and in a way which protects and enhances biodiversity.

The following legislation is covered within this Chapter:

- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Biodiversity Gain (Town and Country Planning) (Consequential Amendments) Regulations SI 2024
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992

- Wild Mammals Protection Act 1996
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
- Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regs 2017
- The Food and Environment Protection Act 1985
- The Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 (As Amended)
- Plant Protection Products (Sustainable Use) Regulations 2012
- The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006
- Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 Part IIA (Contaminated Land)
- Building Regulations 2010 (As Amended)
- Honey Regulations 2015
- Bee Diseases and Pests Control (England) Order SI 2006
- Environmental Protection Act (EPA) Part II (Waste on Land) – See Chapter 3

Legislation (As amended)	**Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000**

Overarching Principle

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW) received Royal Assent on 30 November 2000. Certain provisions came into force on 30 January 2001 but the remaining provisions require the Secretary of State to make commencement orders to give them effect.
The purpose of the Act is to create a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). It aims to extend the public's ability to enjoy the countryside while also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers.

Key Features

In particular, the Act:

- Creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land.
- From 31 October 2005, members of the public are able to walk across large areas of land across the whole of England.
- Modernises the rights of way system.
- From 1 October 2007, s.69 of CROW is commenced with the aim of improving the accessibility of the footpath and bridleway network to people with mobility problems.
- Provides better management arrangements for areas of outstanding natural beauty (AONBs).
- Local authorities whose areas contain AONBs are required to prepare and publish a management plan for each AONB.
- Where there is local support, conservation boards can be created for individual AONBs to take over responsibility for the management plan and other aspects of the AONB management from the local authority.
- Public bodies, ministers, statutory undertakers and those holding public office must have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the AONB when doing anything so as to affect the land in an AONB.
- The various legislation relating to AONBs legislation is consolidated under CROW.
- Strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.

Amendments

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Review of Maps) (England) Regulations SI 2013 came into force on 6 April 2013 and amend the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 in relation to time limits as to when Natural England is required to review the conclusive maps prepared under the Act showing all registered common land and all open country in England.

Legislation (As amended)	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Overarching Principle

The Act received Royal Assent on 30 March 2006 and mainly applies to England and Wales. It is primarily intended to implement key aspects of the Government's Rural Strategy and is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities.
The Act established Natural England to be the responsible body for conserving, enhancing and managing England's natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations.

Key Features

Key elements of the Act are:

- The establishment of Natural England will unite in a single organisation the responsibility for enhancing biodiversity and landscape — in rural, urban and coastal areas — with promoting access and recreation.
- Establishment of the new Commission for Rural Communities to act as an independent advocate, adviser and watchdog for rural people.
- Curtailment of the inappropriate use of byways by motor vehicles by putting an end to claims for motor vehicle access on the basis of historical use by horse-drawn vehicles.
- Powers for the Secretary of State to directly fund activities within Defra's remit.
- Powers to allow both the Secretary of State, and designated bodies, to delegate Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (EFRA) functions to one another by mutual consent, to provide simple and more effective access to customers. These powers are limited so that regulatory and enforcement functions cannot be delegated to private bodies.
- The Act also contains a number of additional measures designed to help streamline delivery and simplify the legislative framework.

The Act also provides some measures relating to biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife and the protection of birds.

Amendments

No new amendments found as of 16/04/19.
Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act chapter 16. Makes slight amendments to powers given to Public Bodies.

Legislation (As amended)	Town and Country Planning Act 1990 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents

Overarching Principle

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is a very comprehensive price of legislation that regulates development of land in England and Wales. The Act was introduced in 1990 and contains 15 parts with 337 sections, plus 17 Schedules. It serves as an incomplete, but expansive code of planning regulations in England and Wales.

Key Features

Under the Act (except in London and other Metropolitan areas) a development plan as produced by the local planning authority has two parts, the structure plan drawn up by the county council and a local plan drawn up by the district council. The structure plan:

- States the policies and general proposals for the development and other use of land in its area;
- Takes account of the policies at national and regional level insofar as they affect the physical and environmental planning of its area; and
- Provides the framework for local plans.

The local plan:

- Develops the policies and general proposals of the structure plan and relates them to a precise area of land;
- Provides a detailed basis for development control; and
- Brings local planning issues before the public.

Under this Act 'development' is defined as the carrying out of any building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on and over or under land or the making of any material change in the use of any

building or other land. Under this act there are three categories of development that do not require planning permission:

- Certain building, engineering or other similar operations which are specifically excluded from the definition of development by s 55(2); an example being the use of land and buildings for agriculture or forestry.
- Types of development which are permitted either under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 itself or by a general consent laid down in the General Development Order 1988 as amended; examples include development by the Crown, most mining operations and developments in planning zones and enterprise zones.
- In relation to change of certain buildings these restrictions are exempted, this includes, for example the change of an industrial building.

The Part VIII of the Act also covers Tree Preservation Orders. A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is a ruling made by a local planning authority that is used to protect a tree(s) or woodland from being damaged (this includes protection from cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage, or wilful destruction of trees) without the local council's consent.
A TPO can cover single standing Trees & Woodland, potentially including trees growing within hedges (or old hedges that are of a considerable height and have become a line of trees & is not currently managed as a hedgerow).

Amendments

Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order SI 1995/418
Town and Country Planning (Trees) Regulations SI 1990/1892
Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations SI 2012 came into force in 2012 and largely revoke and replace the Town and Country Planning (Trees) Regulations SI 1999/1892 and outline the procedures connected with tree preservation orders that protect trees.
Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order SI 2015/596
Town and Country Planning (Permission in Principle) Order SI 2017/402
Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations) SI 2017 571
See also following entry

Legislation (As amended)	**Biodiversity Gain (Town and Country Planning) (Consequential Amendments) Regulations SI 2024/49**

Overarching Principle

Town and Country Planning Act 1990 – Biodiversity Net Gain
Schedule 7a as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021)

BNG is an approach to development. It makes sure that habitats for wildlife are left in a measurably better state than they were before the development. In England, BNG is mandatory under this legislation. Developers must deliver a BNG of 10%. This means a development will result in more or better quality natural habitat than there was before development.

Key Features

For the purposes of BNG, biodiversity value is measured in standardised biodiversity units.
A habitat will contain a number of biodiversity units, depending on things like its:

- size
- quality
- location
- type

Biodiversity units can be lost through development or generated through work to create and enhance habitats. When considering biodiversity value, you should consult an ecologist. They will:

- measure the biodiversity value of your existing habitat
- advise on suitable habitat creation or enhancement for the land

Calculating the units
There is a statutory (official) biodiversity metric, which you must use to measure how many units:

- a habitat contains before development

- are needed to replace the units of habitat lost and to achieve 10% BNG

To calculate the number of biodiversity units for existing habitat, or habitat enhancements to achieve BNG, you must use the calculator called the statutory biodiversity metric tool. This tool applies the statutory biodiversity metric formula.

For off-site gains and significant on-site gains, you must maintain the habitats you create or enhance for a minimum of 30 years. The responsibilities will be set out in a legal agreement.

Amendments

Legislation (As amended)	**Protection of Badgers Act 1992**

Overarching Principle

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 consolidates and improves previous legislation and aims to protect badgers and their setts within the UK. The Act makes it a serious offence to kill, injure or take a badger, or to damage or interfere with a sett unless a licence is obtained from a statutory authority.

Key Features

Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, which makes it illegal to kill, injure or take badgers or to interfere with a badger sett.
The term 'badger sett' is normally understood to mean the system of tunnels and chambers, in which badgers live, and their entrances and immediate surrounds. The 1992 Act specifically defines a sett as 'any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger'. Interference with a sett includes blocking tunnels or damaging the sett in any way.

Activities affecting badgers or their setts which would otherwise be illegal can be carried out under licence where there is suitable justification and the problem cannot be resolved by alternative means. National and Regional measures are currently in place for the management of Bovine TB and badger control in the UK.

Amendments

No new amendments found as of 16/04/19 & 27/07/2021

Legislation (As amended)	**Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996**

Overarching Principle

This Act makes it an offense for any person to mutilate, kick, beat, nail or otherwise impale, stab, burn, stone, crush, drown, drag or asphyxiate any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.

Key Features

Under the Wild Mammals Protection Act, any person who mutilates kicks, beats, nails or otherwise impales, stabs, burns, stones, crushes, drowns, drags or asphyxiates a wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering is guilty of an offence.
A "wild mammal" means any mammal which is not a domestic or captive animal within the meaning of the Protection of Animals Act 1911.
Some exemptions are outlined within the legislation. Exemptions apply when:

- The attempted killing of any such wild mammal as an act of mercy if he shows that the mammal had been so seriously disabled otherwise than by his unlawful act that there was no reasonable chance of its recovering;
- The killing in a reasonably swift and humane manner of any such wild mammal if he shows that the wild mammal had been injured or taken in the course of either lawful shooting, hunting, coursing or pest control activity;
- Doing anything which is authorised by or under any enactment;
- Any act made unlawful by section 1 if the act was done by means of any snare, trap, dog, or bird lawfully used for the purpose of killing or taking any wild mammal; or

• The lawful use of any poisonous or noxious substance on any wild mammal.
Amendments
No new amendments found as of 16/04/19 & 27/07/2021

Legislation (As amended)	**Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981**
Overarching Principle	
The Wildlife and Countryside Act is the primary piece of legislation for the protection of wildlife and the countryside in Great Britain. The Act deals with the protection of wildlife, including wild animals, birds and plants, and prohibits the release of non-native species. The Act also relates to the countryside and national parks, including the designation of protected areas (SSSIs), and public rights of way. The Act also bans certain methods of killing or taking wild animals, including birds, and restricts the introduction and sale of certain non-native animals and plants. Also sets out the amended laws relating to public rights of way.	
Key Features	
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 creates measures which protect individual species of plant and animal, as well as making provision for the designation of habitats which give further protection to specific sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs). Under the WCA 1981 it is an offence to: kill, injure, take any wild bird, take, damage, destroy any nest while in use, or destroy eggs. It is also an offence to possess a wild bird (dead or alive), or its eggs, or to sell / advertise for sale. Schedule 5 of the WCA 1981 lists wild animals (bats, reptiles, amphibians and rare mammals, fish, butterflies) similarly protected. Wild plants are also protected making it an offence to intentionally uproot any wild plant with the exclusion of owners, occupiers or authorised persons. Schedule 8 of the WCA 1981 lists plant species where it is an offence to: intentionally pick, uproot, destroy, sell or advertise them for sale. Further species of plant and animal (generally exotic/invasive species) are listed in schedules within the WCA 1981, the release/propagation of these is an offence. The WCA 1981 also empowers Nature Conservancy Councils (English Nature/Countryside Commission for Wales) to designate SSSIs and serve Nature Conservation Order (NCOs) where it is an offence to carry out potentially damaging operations without first notifying the NCC. The Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Act 1985 makes references to offences related to killing, injuring or taking badgers, and amends notifications relating to SSSIs. The Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Act 1991 makes word changes to the 1981 Act relating to offences if the person causing the offence knowingly caused or permitted the offence to take place. The 2010 Order inserts and removes entries from Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Schedule 9 animals and plants which are prohibited for release in the wild.	
Amendments	
The Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Act 1985 came into force on 26 June 1985. It makes minor amendments to some time periods and specifications regarding notification periods provided by the Nature Conservancy Council on areas of land that are of special interest and plans by which operations can be carried out on land designated as such. The Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Act 1991 came into force 25 July 1991 and makes grammatical amendments to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, inserts a paragraph on those found guilty of an offence of killing or taking wild birds and their defence, and delineates further offences with regards to the above. The Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Act 1991 chapter 69. It makes minor amendments to offences by bodies corporate where neglect is attributable to an officer of the body corporate and makes them liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.	

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule 2) (England) Order SI 2020 amends Schedule 2 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, which lists birds that may be killed or taken outside the close season, meaning to do so would not be an offence under the Act.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule 9) (England) Order SI 2020/236 & 548 amends Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, which lists species that may not be released or allowed to escape and plans which may not be planted or otherwise caused to grow in the wild, 3 species removed meaning to do so would not be an offence under the Act, but also 2 species added but only in relation to areas of England that are European sites or are within 500 metres of the boundary of these sites.

Legislation (As amended)	**Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations SI 2017/1012**

Overarching Principle

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 often referred to as the Habitats Regulations, implement Retained Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive) and Retained Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds into national legislation.
The regulations make provision for research and scientific work for the purposes of the Habitats and the Wild Birds Directives and provide that management schemes may be established for European marine sites in order to secure compliance with the requirements of both pieces of EU legislation

Key Features

The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.
Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.
The Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively) to the European Commission.
The Regulations enable the country agencies to enter into management agreements on land within or adjacent to a European site, in order to secure its conservation.
The Regulations also make it an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities. Licenses may be granted for a number of purposes (such as science and education, conservation, preserving public health and safety).

Amendments

The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations SI 2019 will come into force on exit day as defined in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2019 and make amendments to legislation around biodiversity protection (Directive 92/43/EEC), the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna, and the conservation of wild birds (Directive 2009/147/EC), which will seek to address failures in the legislation when the UK leaves the EU.

Directive 79/409/EEC, has been replaced in order to make the law clearer and more easily accessible without changing its substance regarding Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds and places particluar emphasis on protection of wild bird habitat; and Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

Legislation (As amended)	**Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations SI 2017/571**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations revoke the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 but still implement Retained Directive 2011/92/EU, on environmental impact assessments.

Key Features

Retained Directive 2011/92/EU, on environmental impact assessments, requires authorities to carry out an environmental impact assessment for any project before consent is granted for it. This allows them to make a decision in the full knowledge of the possible effects the project may have on the environment.
In addition, it specifies that an environmental statement must be provided for projects that are likely to have a significant effect on the environment.
These Regulations implement Retained Directive 2011/92/EU and contain provisions connected with environmental impact assessments for applications for planning permission for certain developments.
These are detailed regulations and are divided into the following parts:

PART 1:	GENERAL
PART 2:	SCREENING
PART 3:	PROCEDURES RELATING TO APPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING PERMISSION
PART 4:	PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS
PART 5:	PUBLICITY AND PROCEDURES ON SUBMISSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS AND DECISION MAKING
PART 6:	AVAILABILITY OF DIRECTIONS ETC AND NOTIFICATION OF DECISIONS
PART 7:	RESTRICTIONS OF GRANTS OF PERMISSION
PART 8:	UNAUTHORISED DEVELOPMENT
PART 9:	ROMP APPLICATIONS
PART 10:	DEVELOPMENT WITH SIGNIFICANT TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS
PART 11:	EXEMPTIONS
PART 12:	MISCELLANEOUS

Amendments

15/3/21 Town and Country Planning (Local Planning, Development Management Procedure, Listed Buildings etc.) (England) (Coronavirus) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2020/1398 – Temporarily permit changes to how documents are viewed and publicised as a result of coronavirus.

Legislation (As amended)	**Food and Environment Protection Act 1985**

Overarching Principle

Statutory powers to control pesticides are contained within Part III of The Food and Environment Protection Act (FEPA). It authorises emergency orders to be made which specify activities that are prohibited as a precaution against the uptake of food that is not suitable for human consumption due to contamination with certain substances or organisms.
Section 16 of the Act describes the aims of the controls as being to protect the health of human beings, creatures and plants, safeguard the environment, secure safe, efficient and humane methods of controlling pests and make information about pesticides available to the public.

Key Features

Part III of the FEPA controls the use of pesticides. It aims to protect humans, fauna, flora and the environment. It also aims to secure safe, efficient and humane methods for pest control.
This Act makes it obligatory for prior consultation with the Environment Agency to occur, before the use of herbicides or pesticides in or near water and before aerial application of such chemicals.
The controls currently in force include:

- Only approved products may be sold, supplied, advertised or used.
- Only products specifically approved for the purpose may be applied from the air.

- A recognised storemans certificate of competence is required for stores who sell or supply pesticides for agricultural use.
- A recognised certificate of competence (BASIS) is required by anyone who gives advice when selling or supplying pesticides for agricultural use.
- Users of pesticides must comply with the conditions of approval relating to its use.
- Only adjuvants approved by Defra may be used.
- Regarding tank mixes; no person must combine or mix pesticides which are anti-cholinesterases unless the approved label of one or more of the products stakes that the mixture may be made.

Elements of this Act were amended by The Pesticides Act 1998 which amended the Food and Environment Protection Act (FEPA) of 1985 in respect of the powers to make regulations concerning pesticides and in respect of the enforcement of provisions relating to the control of pesticides.
The main purpose of the Pesticides Act 1998 is to amend FEPA section 16 giving enforcement powers and seizure rights to local authorities of pesticides in breach of prohibition.

Amendments

No new amendments found as of 25/04/19.

Legislation (As amended)	**Control of Pesticides Regulations SI 1986/1510**

Overarching Principle

The Control of Pesticides Regulations (COPR) 1986 (SI 1986/1510) define in detail those types of pesticides which are subject to control and those which are excluded. They also prescribe the approvals required before any pesticide may be sold, stored, supplied, used or advertised and allow for general conditions on sale, supply, storage, advertisement, and use, including aerial application of pesticides.

Key Features

Under these regulations, users of pesticides should be satisfied that the pesticide selected does not present undue risk to animals and the environment.
Persons using a pesticide approved for agricultural use must have a certificate of competence. COPR has largely been overtaken by EU legislation regulating plant protection products (pesticides to protect plants/crops), and only survives to regulate a few commodity substances and products used to generate ethylene (for fruit ripening) in the UK, which fall outside the scope of the EU regime. They make provision for the use, sale, supply, storage and advertising of pesticides, so as to enforce Retained Regulation (EC) 1107/2009, which prohibits the marketing and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, in Great Britain.

Amendments

The 1986 Regulations were updated by the COPR (Amendment) Regulations 1997 (SI 1997/188). The 1997 amendment explains regulations and safe disposal. It sets out restrictions on selling, advertising, supplying, using and storing pesticides, and precautions to protect the health of humans, the environment, and particularly water, when using pesticides.
No other new amendments found as of 25/04/19 & 27/07/2021

Legislation (As amended)	**Plant Protection Products (Sustainable Use) Regulations SI 2012/1657**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations implement Retained Directive 2009/128/EC, on the sustainable use of pesticides and the use of plant protection products, including the requirement for the UK to adopt a National Action Plan (NAP) and provisions to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides by reducing risks and their impacts on human health and the environment. These Regulations also set out controls over plant protection product usage and purchase, requiring certification or supervision, and use with precaution for human health and the environment, specifications for application, amount used and frequency. There are also provisions which apply to plant protection product

application equipment and necessary inspection. Professional users must carry out regular calibrations and technical checks of the plant protection product application equipment they use.

Key Features

The EU regime for plant protection products has become increasingly harmonised over the years. Under the Thematic Strategy for Pesticides three recent key pieces of legislation have taken this process forward:

- Retained Regulation (EC) 1107/2009, on the placing of plant protection products on the market;
- Retained Regulation (EC) 396/2005, on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin; and
- Retained Directive 2009/128/EC, which controls the use of plant protection products.

In addition, the Plant Protection Products (Fees and Charges) Regulations SI 2011/2132 set fees and charges to recover the Government's costs of implementing the above legislation.

To help support the enforcement of Regulation (EC) 1107/2009 are the:

- Plant Protection Products Regulations SI 2011/2131; and
- Plant Protection Products Regulations (Northern Ireland) SR 2011/295.

These Regulations implement Directive 2009/128/EC, and apply to all pesticides that are plant protection products. This includes pesticides used to protect plants from pests and diseases in agriculture, the amenity sector and domestic gardens. The Directive will be extended to cover pesticides that are biocidal products (such as non-agricultural pesticides, disinfectants and preservatives) in the future.

Amendments

No new amendments found as of 25/04/19 & 08/06/20 & 27/07/2021

Legislation (As amended)	**Contaminated Land (England) Regulations SI 2006/1380**

Overarching Principle

These regulations update the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000 and the 2001 Amendment Regulations. The Regulations, which apply to England only, set out provisions relating to the identification and remediation of contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (the 1990 EPA).

Key Features

The Regulations make provision for an additional description of contaminated land that is required to be designated as a special site i.e. land which is contaminated land as a result of radioactive substances in, on or under that land. The Regulations identify categories of 'special' sites where the Environment Agency is to be the enforcing authority.

The Regulations also clarify 'remediation notices' which can be served by a local authority or the Environment Agency specifying what is to be done by way of remediation and the time to be taken for action.

The Regulations also expanded the definition of 'contaminated land' to include land contaminated by radioactive substances where harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of harm being caused.

In addition, the Regulations set out the regime for local authorities and the Environment Agency in identifying contaminated land and issuing remediation notices to the owners of the land. It also provides details of remediation techniques that can be applied.

Amendments

The Contaminated Land (England) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2012/263 came into force 6 April 2012 and amend the Contaminated Land Regulations 2006 by altering the circumstances in which contaminated land affecting controlled waters is required to be designated as a special site, and by limiting the application of the regulation relating to the modification of a remediation notice to appeals beginning before 6 April 2012.

The Environment (Amendment etc) (EU Exit) regs 2019 amend these by Regs by removing references to EU member state and various EU legislation, so that the legislation remains operable after the UK leaves the EU.

Legislation (As amended)	**Environmental Protection Act 1990 - Part 2A**

Overarching Principle

Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 sets out a regime for the identification and compulsory remediation action for contaminated land.
Detailed rules for the operation of the regime are set out in the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000 and DETR Circular 01/2006 on Contaminated Land.
Part IIA aims to identify land affected by contamination that presents an unacceptable risk in its present state. If this happens, Part IIA tries to ensure that where possible, work is carried out to ensure the land is suitable for use making the level of risk acceptable.

Key Features

These Regulations lay out the regime for the designation and remediation of contaminated land. Under the regulations contaminated land is defined as: *"any land which appears to the Local Authority in whose area it is situated to be in such a condition, by reason of substances in, on or under the land, that:*

- *Significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused; or*
- *Pollution of controlled waters is being, or is likely to be, caused."*

Local Authorities have a duty to inspect their area and draw up a list of contaminated sites.
The Local Authority must then ensure remediation of contaminated land, by issuing remediation notices to the relevant persons, which are usually those persons responsible for releasing or knowingly permitting the release of contaminants.
For historic contamination where no directly responsible person can be identified, or where there is uncertainty of the source of contamination, it is usually the current owner or occupier of the land who is held responsible.
It is the responsibility of the relevant persons to notify the Local Authority of any contaminated land, or potential contaminated land, on their premises so the site can be added to their register of contaminated land sites.
The Local Authority may require further testing of the land to determine the extent of contamination and whether remediation is required.

Amendments

The Environment (Amendment etc) (EU Exit) regs 2019 amend these by Regs by removing references to EU member state and various EU legislation, so that the legislation remains operable after the UK leaves the EU.

Legislation (As amended)	**Building Regulations SI 2010/2214**

Overarching Principle

The Building Regs 2010 are delivered under the powers granted by the European Communities Act 1972 & the Building Act 1984. They define key minimum standards for new buildings and refurbishments and deliver the requirements of the following EU directives:

- Directive 2018/2001/EU, on promoting energy use from renewable sources;
- Directive 2010/31/EC, on the energy performance of buildings.

Key Features

These Regulations came into force on 1 October 2010 and apply to England and Wales. They revoke and replace the Building Regulations SI 2000/2531, and bring together all subsequent amendments to those Regulations.

These Regulations also set out the procedures for the control of building work by local authorities, a similar building control system for regulating the private sector is established by the Building (Approved Inspectors etc) Regulations SI 2010/2215. They apply to altered and newly constructed buildings for domestic, commercial or industrial purposes, and cover the technical standards and procedures that need to be met and followed when building work is undertaken.

The general functional requirements for buildings are established by these Regulations and are supported by Approved Documents issued under the Building Act 1984, which sets out detailed practical guidance on complying with those requirements.

These regulations are supported by approved documents on a number of key areas of which the following are of particular environmental importance:
Part E – Resistance to the passage of sound
Part G – Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency
Part H – Drainage and Waste disposal
Part L – Conservation of Fuel and Power
Regulation 7 Materials and Workmanship

Amendments

The Building (Amendment) Regulations SI 2012/3119 came into force on 9 January 2013 and apply fully to England. They implement, where possible, Directive 2019/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and make some amendments to Building Regulations SI 2010/2214 in terms of certification provisions.
The Building (Amendment) Regulations SI 2013/181 came into force on 6 February 2013 and make minor amendments to the Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations 2012.
The Building (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations SI 2013/1959 amend the Building Regulations 2010 to add provisions relating to target fabric energy efficiency (TFEE) rates and new dwellings.
The Building (Amendment) Regulations SI 2014/579 amend the Building Regulations 2010 by introducing provisions for third party certification of electrical installations in dwellings.
The Building (Amendment) Regulations SI 2015/767 amend the Building Regulations 2010 by providing for the introduction of an optional requirement for water efficiency in certain new dwellings.
The Building (Amendment) Regulations SI 2016/285 amend the Building Regulations 2010 in order to revoke requirements relating to the provision of energy performance certificates for new and specified converted buildings, amend and supplement the implementation of Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings, and clarify that methodologies approved by the Secretary of State must be used in determining the energy performance of buildings under the various provisions in the Regulations.
The Building (Amendment) Regulations 2018 amend the Building Regulations 2010 in order to introduce a ban on combustable materials.
The Building (Amendment) Regulations 2021 amend the Building Regulations 2010 in order to require the installation of electric vehicle charge points or cable routes for such charge points.
The Building (Amendment) Regulations 2021 amend the Building Regulations 2010 in order to provide for a new way of measuring energy efficiency
The Building (Amendment) Regulations 2022 amend the Building Regulations 2010 in order to refine the ban on combustable materials.
The Building (Amendment) Regulations 2023 amend the Building Regulations 2010 (Minor amendments and corrections)

Legislation (As amended)	**Honey Regulations 2015** http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/1348/made

Overarching Principle

The Honey (England) Regulations 2015 came into force on 24th June 2015 and provide guidance on honey production from a food safety perspective.

Key Features

The Honey Regulations 2015 provide the definition of honey type and its compositional requirements for it to be named a certain type of honey. They also detail the labelling requirements for the product if it is to be sold; requirements include stating the country of origin in which the honey was harvested.
Amendments
No amendments noted 27/07/2021

Legislation (As amended)	**Bee Diseases and Pests Control (England) Order SI 2006/342**
Overarching Principle	
The Bee Diseases and Pests Control (England) Order 2006 came into force on 17th March 2006 and amended existing disease control measures to protect the health of the English honeybee population.	
Key Features	
This order requires: Beekeepers (and others) are required to notify the Secretary of State of the suspicion or the presence of the notifiable diseases, American and European foul brood, which are already present in England, and of two new bee pests, the small hive beetle and tropilaelaps mites. Anyone in charge of a hive must immediately notify the Secretary of State if they know or suspect that: o any bees from the hive are infected with a notifiable disease; o a notifiable pest is present in the hive; or o a notifiable pest is present on or in the same premises or vehicle as the hive Anyone in charge of a hive who knows that any species of the Varroa mite (Varroosis) is present within that hive, must notify the Secretary of State as soon as is practicable. Any other person who discovers in the course of their occupation the presence of the Varroa mite (Varroosis) in a hive, must also notify the Secretary of State. Where a notification has been given to the Secretary of State, the owner or person in charge of the hive must abide by requirements pertaining to • Prohibition, • marking of hives and appliances • Notices prohibiting removal • Disease control measures • Pest control measures • Any further requirements of the legislation	
Amendments	
This order is amended by the Bee Diseases and Pests Control (England) (Amendment) Order SI 2021 which adds notification requirements in respect of the presence in a hive of the Varroa mite (Varroosis).	

Chapter 6 – Procurement

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental and social responsibility legislation relating to purchasing and procurement activities at the University,

including the procurement of goods, services and works. Due to the nature of procurement activities, and the broad range of goods, services and works procured by the University, there are a large number of environmental legislation pieces that apply indirectly, but only a small number which apply directly. In this section we only detail those that apply directly, i.e. what we have to do, and not what those who we procure from have to do. Our suppliers have to ensure they comply with all current and relevant legislation and this is detailed in in our procurement terms and conditions

For the purpose of understanding relevant applicable legislation, Loughborough University is a Contracting Authority operating under the Public Procurement Act

The following legislation is covered within this Chapter:

- UK Procurement Act 2023
- Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012
- Sustainable procurement: the Government Buying Standards (GBS)
- Modern Slavery Act 2015
- Equality Act 2010

Legislation (As amended)	UK Procurement Act 2023

Overarching Principle

The UK Procurement Act 2023, effective from February 24, 2025, introduces significant changes to public procurement processes in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, aiming to streamline procedures and enhance opportunities for suppliers, especially small businesses.

Key Features

Key Features of the Procurement Act 2023 include:

- Consolidation of Regulations: The Act consolidates various existing public procurement rules into a single framework, replacing the Public Contracts Regulations 2015, Utilities Contracts Regulations 2016, Defence and Security Public Contracts Regulations 2011, and Concession Contracts Regulations 2016.
- New Procurement Procedures: It introduces new procurement procedures, including a "competitive flexible" procedure, which simplifies the bidding process and makes it easier for suppliers to engage with public sector contracts.
- Focus on Small Businesses: The Act aims to remove bureaucratic barriers for smaller businesses and voluntary, community, and social enterprises (VCSEs), enabling them to compete for more contracts. It includes provisions for prompt payment throughout the supply chain, ensuring 30-day payment terms on a broader range of public sector contracts.
- Transparency and Feedback: Public bodies are required to provide consistent feedback to suppliers, including bid assessments for final tenders, enhancing transparency in the procurement process.
- Guidance and Support: The UK government has published a suite of guidance documents to help procurement practitioners understand and implement the new rules effectively. These documents cover various aspects of the procurement process, including transitional arrangements and award rules.

Amendments

Legislation (As amended)	Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012

Overarching Principle

This Act requires certain public authorities at the pre-procurement phase of procuring services to consider how what is being procured might improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of an area and how the authority might secure that improvement in the procurement process itself.

Key Features

This Act applies to the pre-procurement stage of contracts for services because that is where social value can be considered to greatest effect. Commissioners should consider social value before the procurement starts because that can inform the whole shape of the procurement approach and the design of the services required. Commissioners can use this Act to re-think outcomes and the types of services to commission before starting the procurement process.

This act seeks to support achieving both the best price and contribute to meeting the wider social, economic and environmental needs of our community. Commissioners and procurers should be taking a value for money approach - not lowest cost - to assessing contracts and this Act complements that approach.

Amendments

Legislation (As amended)	Sustainable procurement: the Government Buying Standards (GBS) - GOV.UK

Overarching Principle

The GBS are product specifications which are mandatory for central government departments and related organisations but also encouraged for the wider public sector. The University therefore seeks to operate to these standards as part of its procurement practices.

Key Features

The GBS include both mandatory as well as best practice standards
The GBS form part of sustainable procurement - the process whereby organisations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that benefits not only the organisation, but also society and the economy, while minimising damage to the environment.
The GBS have standards for goods and services relevant to us including:

- Cleaning products and services
- Electrical Goods
- Furniture
- ICT Equipment
- Paper and paper products
- Construction
- Transport (vehicles)
- Food

As a Contracting Authority operating under the Public Procurement Act we specify the minimum mandatory standards in tenders and where possible the best practice standards.

Amendments

Legislation (As amended)	Modern Slavery Act 2015

Overarching Principle

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 was a landmark piece of legislation that strengthened the UK's ability to tackle modern slavery. For the first time, it consolidated existing slavery offences, making it easier to prosecute traffickers and increasing maximum sentences for offenders.

It also introduced Slavery and Trafficking Risk Orders, giving law enforcement specific powers to restrict the activities of individuals suspected of exploitation.

Key Features

The Act is in seven parts.

- Part 1 consolidates and clarifies the existing offences of slavery and human trafficking whilst increasing the maximum penalty for such offences.
- Part 2 provides for two new civil preventative orders, the Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order and the Slavery and Trafficking Risk Order.
- Part 3 provides for new maritime enforcement powers in relation to ships.
- Part 4 establishes the office of Independent Anti-slavery Commissioner and sets out the functions of the Commissioner.
- Part 5 introduces a number of measures focussed on supporting and protecting victims, including a statutory defence for slavery or trafficking victims and special measures for witnesses in criminal proceedings.
- Part 6 requires certain businesses to disclose what activity they are undertaking to eliminate slavery and trafficking from their supply chains and their own business.
- Part 7 requires the Secretary of State to publish a paper on the role of the Gangmasters Licensing Authority and otherwise relates to general matters such as consequential provision and commencement

Amendments

Legislation (As amended)	Equality Act 2010

Overarching Principle

The Equality Act 2010 consolidates and simplifies anti-discrimination laws in the UK, providing a legal framework to protect individuals from unfair treatment and promote equality of opportunity.

Key Features

Include:

- It replaces existing anti-discrimination laws with a single Act, making it easier to understand and comply with.
- The Act prohibits discrimination against individuals based on protected characteristics, such as age, gender, race, disability, and sexual orientation.
- It strengthens protections against discrimination and promotes a fairer society.
- The Act also imposes duties on public sector organizations to advance equality and eliminate discrimination.

Amendments

Chapter 7 – Emissions to Air

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to emissions to air and their impact on air quality and air quality standards. It includes legislation relating to emissions generated from energy production, traffic and other fuel combustion activities. It also covers emissions, smoke, dust and particulates from other sources, such as research, maintenance and construction activities. This legislation is applicable because of the activities the University undertakes which could or do occur across all our operations some of which have the potential for significant environmental impact.

This Chapter of the Legal Register focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to

The following UK Acts and Regulations are covered within this Chapter:

- Clean Air Act 1993
- Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations 2015
- The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2015 (As Amended)
- The Medium Combustion Plant Directive

Legislation (As amended)	**Clean Air Act 1993**

Overarching Principle

This Act provides a comprehensive control mechanism to reduce air pollution and protect the environment from smoke, dust and fumes and brings together and replaces the previous provisions in the 1956 and 1968 Clean Air Acts

Key Features

The following Parts of this Act have particular significance:

PART 1: DARK SMOKE

PART 2: SMOKE, GRIT, DUST AND FUMES

PART 3: SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

PART 4: AIR POLLUTION

PART 1: DARK SMOKE

Chimneys - It is an offence to emit dark smoke from a chimney:

- of a building;
- serving the furnace of a fixed boiler or industrial plant;
- of a vessel.

PART 2: SMOKE, GRIT, DUST AND FUMES

Installation of furnaces

The local authority must be notified of a proposal to install a furnace (other than a domestic furnace) in any building. This will only be approved if it can operate continuously without emitting smoke when burning its normal fuel.

Grit and dust emissions

It is an offence to emit grit or dust from a chimney of a furnace (other than a domestic furnace) in excess of the limits set out in the Clean Air (Emission of Grit and Dust from Furnaces) Regulations SI 1971/162, for England and Wales;

PART 3: SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Smoke control areas

A local authority may use a 'smoke control order' to declare the whole or part of its area a smoke control area.

PART 4: AIR POLLUTION

Regulations about sulphur content of oil fuel for furnaces or engines

In order to limit and reduce air pollution, the Secretary of State has produced the Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2007/79,

Amendments

The Clean Air (Miscellanious Provisions) (England) Regulations SI 2014/3318 came into force on 7 January 2015 and consolidates six sets of regulations relating to clean air and supplement provisions in the Clean Air Act 1993 on dark smoke from vessels, arrestment plant, chimney height approval and local authority powers to carry out research and publicity into air pollution.

Legislation (As amended)	**Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations SI 2015/168**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations replace and consolidate the Ozone-Depleting Substances (Qualifications) Regulations SI 2009/216 and the Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations SI 2011/1543, and provide for the execution and enforcement of Retained Regulation (EC) 1005/2009, on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

They also set out minimum qualifications for those working with ozone-depleting substances and prescribes offences and penalties.

Key Features

These Regulations are split into four parts.

PART 1: INTRODUCTION
PART 2: QUALIFICATIONS
PART 3: OFFENCES, PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT
PART 4: REVIEW AND REVOCATIONS

The key aspect is PART 2.

PART 2: QUALIFICATIONS

Meaning of "competent"

In the context of these Regulations, a person is competent to carry out relevant work whilst performing a task specified in the Table in the full text of Schedule 2 to these Regulations, in respect of the equipment specified if that person has obtained any of the qualifications specified in the corresponding entry in that Table. A person is competent to carry out any other relevant work to which the paragraph above does not apply if that person has obtained an in-house qualification in respect of that other relevant work.

A person is competent to carry out work with methyl bromide if that person has:

- obtained the British Pest Control Association Certificate of Proficiency for Fumigation Operators; and
- successfully completed the British Pest Control Association module referred to in the list in the full text of Schedule 3 to these Regulations which relates to the work in question.

Qualifications and supervision

The employer is required to make sure that the person employed to carry out relevant work or work with methyl bromide is qualified to do so.

A person who is not competent to carry out relevant work can carry out such work if the person does so:

- under the supervision of a person who is competent; and
- with a view to obtaining relevant qualifications.

Amendments

The Ozone-Depleting Substances and Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations SI 2019/583 will come fully into force on exit day as defined in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. They make amendments to numerous Regulations relating to the restriction of ozone depleting substances (ODS) and fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gas). The current regulations operate to protect the ozone layer and mitigate climate change, but operate at EU level. If these were left unchanged, this would cause operational deficiencies.

Legislation (As amended)	**Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations SI 2015/310**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations revoke and replace the Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations SI 2009/261 and help to enforce Retained Regulation (EU) 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases, by providing enforcement powers, setting offences and penalties and designating

certification and training bodies. These new Regulations update the qualification requirements, and set out details of offences (which are greatly reduced from the previous Regulations) and how they will be enforced. This will primarily be done through enforcement notices. The Regulations addresses the use of fluorinated gases, including HFCs, PFCs and SF_6.

Key Features

These Regulations cover the requirement under EU legislation to prevent emission of fluorinated greenhouse gases, undertake regular leak tests and maintain records. As these regs do not specify the actual requirements further reference is required to:
Fluorinated gas (F gas): guidance for users, producers and traders - GOV.UK

Which stipulates that:
Fluorinated greenhouse gases (F gases) include hydrofluorocarbons (HFC's), perfluorocarbons (PFC's), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6).

Prevention of emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases
The intentional release of fluorinated greenhouse gases into the atmosphere must be prohibited where the release is not technically necessary for the intended use.
Operators of equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases must take precautions to prevent the unintentional release ('leakage') of those gases. They must take all measures which are technically and economically feasible to minimise leakage of fluorinated greenhouse gases.
Where a leakage of fluorinated greenhouse gases is detected, the operators must ensure that the equipment is repaired without undue delay.
Where the equipment is subject to leak checks, and a leak in the equipment has been repaired, the operators must ensure that the equipment is checked by a certified natural person within one month after the repair to verify that the repair has been effective.

Leak checks
Operators of the following equipment which contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 5 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent or more and not contained in foams must ensure that the equipment is checked for leaks:

- stationary refrigeration, air-conditioning, heat pumps or fire protection equipment;
- electrical switchgear.

Leak checks for fire protection equipment will be considered to be fulfilled provided the:

- existing inspection regime meets ISO 14520 or EN 15004 standards; and
- fire protection equipment is inspected as often as is required.

Leak checks must be carried out with the following frequency, for equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of:

- 5-50 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent or more: at least every 12 months, or where a leakage detection system is installed, at least every 24 months;
- 50-500 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent: at least every six months or, where a leakage detection system is installed, at least every 12 months;

Hermetically sealed equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of less than 10 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent, will not be subject to leak checks, provided the equipment is labelled as hermetically sealed.
Electrical switchgear will not be subject to leak checks provided it:

- has a tested leakage rate of less than 0,1 % per year as set out in the technical specification of the manufacturer and is labelled accordingly;
- is equipped with a pressure or density monitoring device; or
- contains less than 6 kg of fluorinated greenhouse gases.

By way of derogation, until 31 December 2016, equipment that contains less than 3 kg of fluorinated greenhouse gases or hermetically sealed equipment, which is labelled accordingly and contains less than 6 kg of fluorinated greenhouse gases will not be subject to leak checks.

Leakage detection systems

Operators of the following equipment and containing fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 500 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent or more, must ensure that the equipment is provided with a leakage detection system which alerts the operator or a service company of any leakage:

- stationary refrigeration, air-conditioning, heat pumps or fire protection equipment;

Operators of the following equipment and containing fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 500 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent or more and installed from 1 January 2017, must ensure that the equipment is provided with a leakage detection system which alerts the operator or a service company of any leakage:

- electrical switchgear;

Operators of the following equipment must ensure that leakage detection systems are checked at least once every 12 months to ensure their proper functioning:

- stationary refrigeration, air-conditioning, heat pumps or fire protection equipment;

Operators of electrical switchgear must ensure that leakage detection systems are checked at least once every 6 years to ensure their proper functioning.

Record keeping

Operators of equipment which is required to be checked for leaks must establish and maintain records for each piece of such equipment specifying the following information:

- the quantity and type of fluorinated greenhouse gases installed;
- the quantities of fluorinated greenhouse gases added during installation, maintenance or servicing or due to leakage;
- whether the quantities of installed fluorinated greenhouse gases have been recycled or reclaimed, including the name and address of the recycling or reclamation facility and, where applicable, the certificate number;
- the quantity of fluorinated greenhouse gases recovered;
- the identity of the undertaking which installed, serviced, maintained, repaired or decommissioned the equipment, including, where applicable, the number of its certificate;
- the dates and results of the leak checks carried out;
- if the equipment was decommissioned, the measures taken to recover and dispose of the fluorinated greenhouse gases.

Unless the above records are stored in a database set up by the competent authorities of the Member States the following rules apply:

- the operators must keep the records for at least five years;
- undertakings who install, service, maintain and where applicable repair or decommission the equipment must keep copies of the records for at least five years.

However the information in these needs further explanation and this can be found at:
https://www.gov.uk/f-gas-in-refrigeration-air-conditioning-and-fire-protection-systems
https://www.gov.uk/calculate-the-carbon-dioxide-equivalent-quantity-of-an-f-gas
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/387955/F_gases.pdf

Amendments

The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases (Amendment) Regulations 2018 came into force on 1 April 2018, and they amend the Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2015 in order to provide for the enforcement of a number of EU Regulations which were introduced to support Regulation (EU) 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases.

Noted that Annex 4 to Regulation (EU) 517/2014, on fluorinated greenhouse gases sets out the method of calculating the total global warming potential (GWP) of a mixture. This can be referred to if required.

Ozone-Depleting Substances and Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations SI 2019 – amends the 2015 regs by assimilating EU Regs on exit.

Supplemented by the : Environment Agency (fluorinated greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting substances) charging scheme 2025

Legislation (As amended)	**Medium Combustion Plant Directive**

Overarching Principle

This Retained Reference Directive (EU Reference Directive 2015/2193) is on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants.

In particular, it sets out rules to control emissions of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and dust into the air from such plants, reducing the risk to human health and the environment

Key Features

This Retained Reference Directive applies to combustion plants with a rated thermal input of between 1MW and 50MW, regardless of the type of fuel they use. These plants are referred to as 'medium combustion plants' in this Directive.

This Directive had implications from the 20th Dec 2018 for new plant, permits need to be in place for existing plant by 1st Jan 2024 for 5-50MW and 1st Jan 2029 for 1-5MW with permit requirements met by 2025 and 2030 respectively.

A medium combustion plant (MCP) includes all the following:

- a combustion unit, such as an engine, boiler or turbine
- any abatement
- the attached stack or flue
- air cooling where it's part of the combustion unit

A MCP does not include:

- fuel handling or storage
- waste handling equipment
- external water or air cooling

Permits are required for plant which comes under the MCP Directive and these permits place ELV (Emission Limit Values) on the business which have to be met by the dates stipulated above.

Amendments

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Chapter 8 – Water Management

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to water management. This includes legislation relating to the management of water as a resource and how the University protects water courses across its estate. Water legislation in England generally aims to control water quality. It covers discharges to sewers, surface waters and groundwater, water abstraction and impounding and the protection of water

against agricultural nitrate pollution. The legislation is applicable because our operations have the potential to pollute water courses if not correctly managed.

The following UK Acts and Regulations are covered within this Chapter:

- Water Act 2003 (As Amended)
- Water Industry Act 1991 (As Amended)
- Water Resources Act 1991
- Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999
- Trade Effluent (prescribed processes and Substances) Regulations 1989

Legislation (As amended)	**Water Act 2003**
Overarching Principle	
The Act sets out the framework for abstraction licensing, regulates impoundments, increases competition in water supply and includes measures for drought management and flood defence work in England and Wales. It is aimed at protecting sustainable use of water resources. The Act links water abstraction licensing to local water resource availability. It moves from a licensing scheme based on purpose of use to one based on volume consumed.	
Key Features	
The Water Act 2003 introduced some changes to the regulation of the water industry in England and Wales under the Water Industry Act 1991, by transferring responsibility for economic regulation from an individual Director General to an Authority (which continues to be known as Ofwat), changing its statutory duties, and introducing a second-tier supply licensing system and a new regime for abstraction licences. The Water Act 2003 also added a second-tier licensing scheme to the Water Industry Act 1991, with a stated objective of introducing more competition in the retailing and production of water using incumbents' networks. The Act has three main parts: • Part 1 deals with abstraction of water and the impounding regime (dams, weirs etc). • Part 2 sets up new regulatory arrangements. • Part 3 amends certain aspects of existing legislation: the Water Industry Act 1991, the Water Resources Act 1991, the Reservoirs Act 1975, the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Environment Act 1995. The Act links water abstraction licensing to local water resource availability. It moves from a licensing scheme based on purpose of use to one based on volume consumed. The introduction of time-limited licences will increase flexibility to make changes to abstraction rights to cope with climate change and increased demand.	
Amendments	
The Water Act was revised and amended in 2014. Key measures from the 2014 revision centred around the reform of the water market and water industry to make it more innovative and responsive to customers and to increase the resilience of water supplies to natural hazards such as drought and floods, and to bring forward measures to address the availability and affordability of insurance for those households at high flood risk and ensure a smooth transition to the free market over the longer term. This included new measures that enable all business, charity and public sector customers in England to switch their water and sewerage supplier and enable enabling businesses to provide new sources of water or sewerage treatment services.	

It also introduced new measures to encourage the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) by clarifying that building and maintenance of SuDS can be a function of sewerage undertakers.

Legislation (As amended)	**Water Industry Act 1991**

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

The Water Industry Act 1991 came into force on 1 January 1991 and consolidates previous enactments relating to the water supply and the provision of wastewater services in England and Wales. It regulates the discharge of Trade Effluent from trade premises to the foul sewer and requires them to be authorised to improve controls over risks to groundwater and surface water pollution.
The Act Consolidates previous legislation on water supply and sewerage services (including trade effluent consents) and opens up the market to allow private sector companies to compete to be appointed as water and sewerage undertakers.

Key Features

Under the Act, Trade Effluent is defined as any liquid waste (effluent) other than surface water and domestic sewage that is discharged from premises being used for a business, trade or industry.
The only liquid wastes not classed as trade effluent are:

- Domestic sewage, which includes wastewater from kitchen sinks, washroom sinks, showers and toilets.
- Clean, uncontaminated surface water, such as clean rainwater which has not been contaminated when running over your site.

The Act also:

- Requires licences for abstraction and impoundment of water, and establishes flood defence committees. Provides for works notices and water protection zones.
- Part III deals with water supply, and requires occupiers of a premise to ensure that their fittings do not allow the mains water to be contaminated or wasted.
- Part IV deals with sewerage services, including standards for connection, and also prohibits the disposal of dangerous substances, or anything that may interfere with the free flow or treatment. Section 117 defines domestic sewerage.
- Part V deals with trade effluent, and requires occupiers to apply for consent to discharge trade effluent. It also describes the process, and conditions. Section 141 defines trade effluent.
- Part VI deals with undertakers powers, such as powers of entry for investigation or metering purposes, and powers to prosecute for tampering with undertakers apparatus.

Under the Act, it is a criminal offence to discharge trade effluent from trade premises into the foul sewer unless a trade effluent consent is obtained from the sewerage undertaker. Consents are normally granted subject to specified conditions.
If a discharge from a commercial or non-profit activity contains substances of a type that are significantly different from effluent that would arise from normal domestic activities, in terms of the treatability, quality and composition of the discharge, then the discharge will not consist solely of domestic sewage.
Trade effluent discharges must be agreed and authorised by the sewerage undertaker.

Amendments

The Water Industry Act 1999 applies to England, Scotland and Wales and makes detailed textual amendments to the Water Industry Act 1991 with regards to new constraints on water companies and the charging and metering of consumers. There are no known impacts of this amendment for this University body.

The Water Industry (Financial Assistance) Act 2012 Chapter 8 came into force on 1 July 2012 and applies to England and Wales. It makes provisions for the giving of financial assistance by the Secretary of State to assist water companies and suppliers licensed under the act to secure a reduction in water and sewerage bills, in connection with the construction of water or sewerage infrastructure, or the carrying out of works to existing water or sewerage infrastructure where the construction or works are exceptionally large or complex.

Legislation (As amended)	**Water Resources Act 1991**

Overarching Principle

The Water Resources Act defines the Environment Agency's role in water pollution, water resource management, flood defence, fisheries and navigation. It covers the control of abstracting and impounding water.

Key Features

The Water Resources Act defines the Environment Agency's role in water pollution, water resource management, flood defence, fisheries and navigation. It covers discharges to surface and ground waters, estuaries and coastal waters, and controls abstracting and impounding water. The Act affects all businesses in England and Wales that discharge substances to controlled waters.

The Act makes it an offence for a person to abstract water from a source or supply, or to cause or permit another person to abstract water, without a licence or outside the provisions of that licence. No person shall begin, or allow another person to begin to construct or extend any well, borehole or any other work by which water may be abstracted, unless it meets the requirements of the licence.

Regulation 93 provides for the designation of water protection zones with the aim of preventing or controlling the entry of any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter into controlled waters, or in areas which may result in the pollution of such areas. Regulation 94 sets out provisions for nitrate sensitive areas with the purpose of preventing or controlling the entry of nitrate into controlled waters as a result of agricultural processes on the land.

Amendments

The Water Resources Act 1991 (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 came into force on 22 December 2009 and amend the Water Resources Act 1991, by making some changes to the power to designate Water Protection Zones and the powers to carry out anti-pollution works and serve related notices. These amendments ensure that obligations imposed by Directive 2000/60/EC are complied with. This Directive establishes an integrated approach to water management, based on river basin planning and sets environmental objectives which are designed to protect and improve the ecological health of aquatic eco-systems as a whole. It also requires Member States to establish controls on all activities that can cause adverse effects on the ecology of the aquatic environment.

Legislation (As amended)	**Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations SI 1999/1148**

Overarching Principle

The Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999 were made under section 74 of the Water Industry Act 1991 to prevent the waste, misuse, undue consumption, contamination or erroneous measurement of drinking water.

The Regulations set requirements for the design, installation and maintenance of plumbing systems and water fittings in England and Wales. They are enforced by water companies in their respective areas of supply.

Key Features

These regulations outline controls on water fittings installed or used where water is supplied by a water undertaker.
These regulations are made under the Water Industry Act 1991 and apply to any water fitting installed or used, or to be installed or used, in premises to which water is or is to be supplied by a water undertaker. They mainly apply to water supplied for domestic or food production purposes and do not generally apply to industrial premises, provided that:

- The water is metered;
- The supply of the water is for a period not exceeding one month, or, with the written consent of the water undertaker, three months; and
- No water can return through the meter to any pipe vested in a water undertaker.

The regulations require that, no person shall install a water fitting to convey or receive water supplied by a water undertaker, or alter, disconnect or use such a water fitting; or cause or permit such a water fitting to be installed, altered, disconnected or used,
In addition, no water fitting should be installed, connected, arranged or used in such a manner that it causes or is likely to cause waste, misuse, undue consumption or contamination of water supplied by a water undertaker; or the erroneous measurement of water supplied by a water undertaker.
Every water fitting is required to be of an appropriate quality and standard; and be suitable for the circumstances in which it is used e.g. it bears an appropriate CE marking, conforms to an appropriate standard or specification approved by the regulator.
If the following work is being conducted, approved consent from the water authority must be obtained prior to work being conducted:

- Erection of any new building or structure;
- Extension or alteration of the water system in any premises except a domestic dwelling;
- Material change in use of any premises;
- Installation of any fitting listed in section 5 of the Regulations or
- Construction of a large pond or swimming pool with automatic replenishment.

Amendments

The Water Supply (Water Fittings) (Amendment) Regulations SI 1999/1506 came into force July 1 1991 and make minor amendments to correct mistakes.

Legislation (As amended)	**Trade Effluent (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations SI 1989/1156**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations came into force on 1 September 1989 and apply to England and Wales.
They were made under sections 74 and 185 of the Water Act 1989. This Act has been repealed and the relevant enabling provisions are now sections 138 and 219 of the Water Industry Act 1991.
Any discharge of trade effluent to a public sewer requires a trade effluent consent from the sewerage undertaker.

Key Features

These Regulations specify the categories of trade effluent to sewers for which an authorisation is required from the Environment Agency in England.

- Red List substances;
- production of chlorinated organic chemicals;
- manufacture of pulp paper;
- asbestos cement, asbestos paper or asbestos board production;
- trichloroethylene or perchloroethylene (more than 30 kg per year).

These Regulations lay down the prescribed substances and processes and implement:

- Retained Directive 87/217/EEC, on the prevention and reduction of environmental pollution by asbestos; and
- Directive 2006/11/EC, on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment.

The prescribed substances (Red List) are as follows:

○ mercury and its compounds; ○ cadmium and its compounds; ○ gamma-hexachiorocyclohexane; ○ DDT; ○ pentachlorophenol and its compounds; ○ hexachlorobenzene; ○ hexachlorobutadiene; ○ aldrin; ○ dieldrin; ○ endrin; ○ carbon tetrachloride; ○ polychlorinated biphenyls;	○ dichlorvos; ○ 1,2-dichloroethane; ○ trichlorobenzene; ○ atrazine; ○ simazine; ○ tributyltin compounds; ○ triphenyltin compounds; ○ trifluralin; ○ fenitrothion; ○ azinphos-methyl; ○ malathion; ○ endosulfan.

Amendments

The Trade Effluents (Prescribed Processes and Substances) (Amendment) Regulations SI 1990/1629 came into force on 31 August 1990 and apply to England and Wales. The amendments were such that prescribed substances in Schedule 1 came to include compounds of pentachlorophenol, in addition to the original pentachlorophenol. Furthermore, the list of processes in Schedule 2 was amended as follows:

- processes that involve the production of cooling waters or effluents which are chlorinated was removed from the list; and
- processes involving the use of more than 100 kilograms of raw asbestos in any twelve month period are added to that list.

Chapter 9 – Noise

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to noise pollution and statutory nuisances associated with the generation of noise. This legislation is applicable because the University's operations and have the potential to cause a noise or nuisance if not correctly managed. The following UK Acts and Regulations are covered within this Chapter:

- Noise Act 1996
- Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003
- Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993
- Statutory Nuisances (Artificial Lighting) (Designation of Relevant Sports) (England) Order 2006

Legislation (As amended)	**Noise Act 1996**
Overarching Principle	
The aim of the Act is to deal with noise emitted from dwellings which are residential premises in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, between 11:00pm and 7:00am, as well as certain licensed premises.	

Every local authority and district council has a discretionary power to investigate any complaints of excessive night time noise in their area. If they believe the noise exceeds the permitted level, they can serve a warning notice on the person responsible stating that they may be guilty of an offence if the noise continues. If the noise continues to exceed the permitted level, a fixed penalty notice can be served whereby the person responsible will not be convicted of an offence if they pay a set fine

Key Features

This Act came fully into force on the 23 July 1997 and applies to England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Local authority can mean council of any county or county borough and Dwelling means any building, or part of a building, used as a dwelling. Any reference to noise emitted from a dwelling, includes noise emitted from any garden, yard, outhouse or other equipment belonging to, or enjoyed, with the dwelling.

The Authority can investigate and serve warning notices, it is an offence not to comply with the provisions of a warning notice, and anyone doing so may be liable on conviction to a fine. Offences can also be dealt with by way of a fixed penalty notice.
In England and Wales, the maximum level of noise which may be emitted between the hours of 11:00pm and 7:00am from any dwelling or other premises can be determined by the appropriate person. Different permitted levels can be determined for different circumstances and can be done by reference to other levels of noise.

An officer can enter a dwelling or other premises from which noise is being emitted and seize and remove any equipment they feel necessary. This can be done if they believe that although a warning notice has been served, noise is still being emitted from that dwelling or premises between the hours of 11:00pm and 7:00am, which exceeds the permitted level. It is an offence to obstruct an officer carrying out their powers under this section.

Amendments

No new amendments found as of 11/04/19 & 27/07/21

Legislation (As amended)	**Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003**

Overarching Principle

The Anti-social Behaviour Act 2033 applies in England and Wales and strengthens the anti-social behaviour order and Fixed Penalty Notice provisions. It also specifically addresses graffiti, fireworks, public drunkenness and gang activity.
Part VI of the Act is concerned with the Environment.
Part VIII of the Act is concerned with High Hedges.

Key Features

The Anti-social Behaviour Act sets extends powers for local authorities to clean up the environment, and applies controls over noisy premises, advertisements and waste.
Part VI of the Act is concerned with the Environment. Part VI contains a selection of miscellaneous provisions. It gives councils power to serve a closure order on premises causing public nuisance by noise. Councils also now have the power to serve a graffiti removal notice on the person in control (usually the owner) of any surface that is street furniture (street furniture is, usually a telephone box, letterbox, bus stop) where graffiti has been applied, this legislation does not apply to private property. There is a right of appeal to the magistrates court over such a notice, and one ground for appeal is that 'the defacement is neither detrimental to the amenity of the area nor offensive'.
Part VIII of the Act is concerned with ‘high hedges’ which means so much of a barrier to light or access as formed by a line of two or more evergreens, or rises to more than 2 meters above ground level. The owner of occupiers of the domestic property affected by the ‘high hedge’ may complain to the relevant authority that their reasonable enjoyment of the property is being adversely affected by

the hedge's height, and a remedial notice may therefore be served which must be complied by the hedge owner.
Amendments
No new amendments found as of 11/04/19 & 27/07/21

Legislation (As amended)	**Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993**
Overarching Principle	
This Act came into force in January 1994 and applies to England, Scotland and Wales. Local authorities have a duty to deal with statutory nuisances under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. For noise to amount to a statutory nuisance, it must be 'prejudicial to health or a nuisance'.	
Key Features	
This Act sets out measures for street noise, operating loudspeakers in a street, intruder alarms and covers local council expenses for abating or preventing nuisance from recurring. The Legislation states that a noise constitutes a 'statutory nuisance' if the noise which is the cause of the complaint must be (or is likely to be) either detrimental to a person's health and/or it is interfering (or is likely to interfere) with a person's own enjoyment of their own property and land. The Act applies to vehicles (e.g. from car alarms but not traffic), machinery and other equipment, in the street. Local authorities have a responsibility under the legislation to investigate any complaints about noise emanating from the following: • Building, including commercial and residential premises. • Land, including construction sites, farms, residential gardens and parks. • Vehicles, except general traffic noise. • Machinery, including construction and land maintenance equipment. An Abatement Notice can be served by the local authority if they are satisfied that a noise problem amounts to a statutory nuisance. This notice may require the noise to be stopped altogether or limited to certain times of day. The notice will be served on the person, persons or organisation responsible for the noise.	
Amendments	
No new amendments found as of 11/04/19 & 27/07/21	

Legislation (As amended)	**Statutory Nuisances (Artificial Lighting) (Designation of Relevant Sports) (England) Order SI 2006/781**
Overarching Principle	
The Statutory Nuisances (Artificial Lighting) (Designation of Relevant Sports) (England) Order 2006 SI 781 came into force in 2006 and applies to England only. The Order designates a number of sports with regards to the use of artificial lighting which could be considered a statutory nuisance under Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.	
Key Features	
This Order sets out a list of 'relevant sports' and the use of artificial lighting on associated sport facilities which could be considered as a statutory nuisance. This Order designates the sports that are "relevant sports" for the purposes of section 80(8A) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. It also designates which sports can use the defence of best practice for artificial light nuisance, such as floodlighting, at outdoor sports facilities. In total 47 different sports are listed within the Order, including athletics, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rugby league, rugby union, tennis and swimming.	
Amendments	
No new amendments found as of 11/04/19 & 27/07/21	

Chapter 10 – Legislation crossing over multiple areas

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation which relate to a number of the environmental aspects covered in the previous chapters. They are generally overarching pieces of legislation and apply to the University because they cover our activities in all these areas.

The following UK Acts and Regulations are covered within this Chapter:

- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Environment Act 2021
- Control of Pollution Act 1974 Parts 1 and 3
- Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
- Environment Act 1995
- The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (As Amended)
- The Environmental Civil Sanctions (England) Order 2010 (As Amended)
- Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015 (As Amended)
- Environmental Information Regulations SI 2004

Legislation (As amended)	**Environmental Protection Act 1990**
Overarching Principle	
The aim of the Act is to provide a framework, which will enable the Secretary of State to enforce regulations in order to prevent pollution from emissions to air, land or water from various processes. Crucially, it contains the main legislation relating to statutory nuisances, introduces the concept of integrated pollution control and also places a duty of care on those involved in the management of waste.	
Key Features	
Part 2 outlines the basic provisions for the management of all waste, which includes details on: o definition of waste; o duty of care requirements; o waste management licenses. Provisions are also established for waste reduction schemes. Information to be held on a public register. Part 3 determines what constitutes a statutory nuisance and what action can be taken to abate it. Part 4 sets out the basic provisions for the offence of littering. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 defines some waste from non-domestic sources (such as those generated by schools, universities and hospitals) as household waste but does not provide a mechanism to charge for disposal costs of such waste. A significant amount of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in respect of waste has now been overtaken by the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2011/988 This Act places a duty on a local authority to investigate complaints of statutory nuisance from people living within its area. This may include complaints of nuisance, such as noise, dust, odour or other nuisances arising on industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a statutory nuisance. The following issues may constitute statutory nuisances: Noise; Artificial light; Odour; Insects; Smoke; Dust; Premises; Fumes or gases; Accumulation or deposit; and Any other matter declared by any enactment to be a statutory nuisance	

Where a local authority establishes any one of these issues constitutes a nuisance (i.e. is unreasonably interfering with the use or enjoyment of someone's premises) or is prejudicial to health they must generally serve an abatement notice on the person responsible. Failure to comply with the notice could result in the person being prosecuted.
Smoke nuisance is also covered by the legislation. One of the primary sources of smoke nuisance is domestic bonfires. Bonfires are not specifically prohibited but under section 79 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, local authorities have a duty to take reasonably practicable steps to investigate complaints of statutory nuisances

Amendments

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Modification of Section 112) Regulations SI 1992/2617 came into force on 17 November 1992 and amends section 112 of Part 6 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 on genetically modified organisms (GMOs). There are no known impacts of this amendment for this University body.

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Amendment of Fixed Penalty Amount) (England) Order SI 2012/1150 came into force on 30 May 2012 and reduces the amount of the fixed penalty for offences relating to receptacles for household waste from £100 to £60.

The Financial Assistance for Environmental Purposes (England) Order SI 2020/207 came into force on 30 March 2020 and extends the list of environmental purposes for which the Secretary of State may, with the consent of the Treasury, give financial assistance. No immediate impact for LU.

The Environment (Amendment etc) (EU Exit) regs 2019 amend these by Regs by removing references to EU member state and various EU legislation, so that the legislation remains operable after the UK leaves the EU.

Legislation (As amended)	**Environment Act 2021**

Overarching Principle

The Act aims to protect and enhance the natural environment through a framework of environmental governance, and also through specific improvements to the environment such as through measures on waste and resource efficiency. The Act establishes the Office for Environmental Protection.

Key Features

Part 1 of the Act establishes a framework for environmental governance and requires the Secretary of State to create an environmental improvement plan for England and Wales to significantly improve the natural environment over at least 15 years with annual reporting against the long-term targets.

The Act establishes the Office for Environmental Protection (OEP) and sets out its objectives of contributing to environmental protection and the improvement of the natural environment.

Part 3 provides powers for provisions to be made to improve waste and resource efficiency. Regulations can be made regarding:

- producer responsibility obligations;
- payment for the costs of disposing or products and materials;
- resource efficiency;
- the establishment of deposit schemes;
- charges for single use items.

Amendments made by Part 4 of the Act introduce penalties for emissions of smoke in smoke control areas in England and allows for regulations to recall vehicles or components of vehicles if they don't meet environmental standards.

Part 5 contains amendments to water legislation, mainly around the regulation, control and monitoring of discharges from storm overflows in England.

Part 6 focuses on nature and biodiversity:
amending planning legislation to introduce provision on biodiversity gain;
allowing regulations to be made to provide for a register of biodiversity gain;
requiring local nature recovery strategies to be made for England;
allowing Natural England to publish a strategy for improving the conservation status of any fauna or flora as well as protected site strategies.

Conservation covenants can be agreed under Part 7, which aim to conserve the natural or heritage features of land. Such agreements are voluntary between landowners and responsible bodies, but are legally binding.

Amendments

- Amended by the Environment Act 2021 (commencement No.1) Regs 2021
- Amended by the Environment Act 2021 (commencement No.2) Regs 2022
- Amended by the Environment Act 2021 (commencement No.3) Regs 2022
- Amended by the Environment Act 2021 (Commencement No. 4) Regs 2022 NR
- Amended by the Environment Act 2021 (Commencement No. 5 and Transitional Provisions) Regs 2022:
  - section 102, on general duty to conserve and enhance biodiversity;
  - section 103, on biodiversity reports;
  - section 114, on controlling the felling of trees in England;
  - Schedule 16, on controlling the felling of trees in England.
- Amended by the The Environment Act 2021 (Commencement No. 6) Regs 2023
  - section 68, on littering enforcement, so far as relating to England;
  - parts of section 69, on fixed penalty notices.
- Amended by the Environment Act 2021 (Commencement No. 7) Regs 2023
  - part of section 82, on monitoring quality of water potentially affected by discharges;
  - part of section 98, on biodiversity gain as condition of planning permission;
  - section 100, on biodiversity gain site register;
  - part of Schedule 14, on biodiversity gain as condition of planning permission.
- Amended by the Environment Act 2021 (Commencement No. 8 and Transitional Provisions) Regs 2024:
  - section 98, on biodiversity gain as condition of planning permission;
  - section 100, on biodiversity gain site register;
  - section 101, on biodiversity credits; and
  - part of Schedule 14, on biodiversity gain as condition of planning permission.
- Amended by the Environment Act 2021 (Commencement No. 9 and Transitional Provisions) Regs 2024: section 57, on the separation of waste in England
- Amended by the Environment Act 2021 (commencement No.10) Regs 2025 relating to BNG

Legislation (As amended)	**Control of Pollution Act 1974**

Overarching Principle
The aim of the Act is to deal with a variety of environmental issues, including waste on land, water pollution, abandoned mines, noise pollution and the prevention of atmospheric pollution. Much of Part 1 of the Act on waste has been revoked by Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, but some provisions remain in force. Update from 13/01/2017: *However, with regards to the above, Part 2 of the EPA 1990 does not say how it revoked much of Part 1 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974*
Key Features
Waste on land Part 1 of this Act was the first legal control over the disposal of solid waste. Due to certain weaknesses within this section, it was subsequently replaced by Part 2 (Duty of Care) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The weakness lay in the fact that it only deals with the disposal of waste and not the keeping or treating of waste and it placed little responsibility on any licensed holder with regard to their duties. The revocation of various sections and replacement by the Environmental Protection Act 1990 ensured that various EC waste Directives were implemented and a holistic approach to waste was adopted resulting in a higher level of responsibility. There are still sections from this Part that remain in force. These include provisions on: • licensing of disposal of controlled waste; • collection and disposal of controlled waste; • waste other than controlled waste; • reclamation of waste; and • street cleaning and litter. The waste disposal licensing system and the majority of the provisions above are now controlled by the Environmental Protection Act 1990, but under certain circumstances they are still relevant. **Noise pollution** Although much of this Act has now been repealed, some provisions of Part 3 on to noise pollution still remain in force. In particular, this Act (COPA) still controls: o noise from construction sites; o prior consents with regard to noise from construction sites; o restrictions on the times that loud speakers can be used in streets; o noise abatement zones; o noise from plant and machinery. In addition, this Act allows for the introduction of Codes of Practice with regard to certain noise generating activities and also introduces the defense of best practicable means. Although noise is not fully defined, it does however include vibration. This is an older piece of legislation, which has been steadily replaced and superseded over the years. References to it can still be seen in the context of older Waste Disposal Licences granted by local authorities, but generally speaking it has now been overtaken by The Environmental Protection Act 1990 and by the increasingly specific UK Regulations dealing specifically with waste (see in particular The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005, The List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005, The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010, and The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011).
Amendments
No new amendments found as of 11/04/19 & 27/07/21

Legislation (As amended)	**Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005**
Overarching Principle	
This piece of legislation covers a wide array of different environmental and waste legislation. The Act provides local authorities, parish and community councils, and the Environment Agency with more effective powers and tools to tackle poor environmental quality and anti-social behaviour. In particular it includes sections on nuisance and abandoned vehicles, litter, graffiti, waste, noise and dogs.	
Key Features	

Part 3 deals with litter and refuse and extends the statutory offence for dropping litter and its application to all open places.
The main sections of relevance to the waste sector are to be found in Part 5, Chapter 2, which deals with the deposit and disposal of waste, to which there are some notable changes to the Environmental Protection Act 1990. These include:

- Removing the defence of acting under one's employer's instructions; amending the penalties available for offences under section 33 of the 1990 Act, increasing the maximum available fine on summary conviction for the illegal disposal of waste from £20,000 to £50,000 and raising the maximum term of imprisonment on conviction on indictment for non-hazardous waste offences to five years (the same as is already applied for offences involving hazardous waste).
- Inserting a new section 33A into the 1990 Act, where a person is convicted of an offence under section 33 enabling the court to make an order requiring the offender to pay the enforcing authorities' investigation and enforcement costs, and any costs associated with seizure of vehicles involved in the offence; and
- Inserting a new section 33B into the 1990 Act, where a person has been convicted of the unlawful deposit or disposal of controlled waste enabling the court to make an order requiring the offender to pay to either the Environment Agency, a waste collection authority, the occupier of land or the owner of land, any costs incurred by them in removing waste that has been illegally deposited or disposed of in or on land, or in taking steps to eliminate or reduce the consequences of the deposit or both.

Amendments

The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment (Amendment) Bill 2015/16 makes amendments to the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 by raising the penalty for littering offences, provides for an offence that relates to dog fouling; and requires that bodies (as set out in section 89(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990) with a duty to keep land clear of litter must provide appropriate and convenient litter disposal units, including chewing gum and cigarette litter at the entrance of buildings, and appropriate litter disposal units being at a maximum of 4 metres from a building entrance etc.

Legislation (As amended)	**Environment Act 1995**

Overarching Principle

The aim of the Act relates to a wide range of environmental issues, from the establishment of the Environment Agency and SEPA, to provisions for contaminated land and abandoned mines, National Parks, the control of pollution, conservation of the environment, obligations relating to products and materials, and fisheries.

Key Features

Part 1 establishes the Environment Agency as a single body with the aim of achieving sustainable development and improving environmental protection.
Part 2 amends the following legislation:

- Environmental Protection Act 1990, by inserting Part 2A on contaminated land, which places a responsibility on local authorities to identify contaminated land in their area;
- Water Resources Act 1991, by inserting Chapter 2A into Part 3 on control of pollution of water resources, to provide new provisions for abandoned mines in England and Wales;
- Control of Pollution Act 1974, by inserting Part 2A to provide similar provisions for abandoned mines in Scotland.

Part 3 makes some amendments to the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, so that National Park Authorities also act as local planning authorities for their area.
Part 4 sets out provisions for air quality management, and the Secretary of State is required to produce a National Air Quality Strategy.
Part 5 gives extra powers to the Secretary of State, with regard to:

- mineral planning permissions;

- hedgerows;
- drainage;
- fisheries;
- powers of entry.

It also sets out details for a National Waste Management Strategy and for regulations on the recovery, reuse and recycling of materials, which are in force through the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations SI 2005/3468.

Amendments

Commencement No 26 – No impact.

The Environment (Amendment etc) (EU Exit) regs 2019 amend these by Regs by removing references to EU member state and various EU legislation, so that the legislation remains operable after the UK leaves the EU.

Legislation (As amended)	**Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2016/1154**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations came into force on the 1 January 2017 and consolidate the system of environmental permitting in England and Wales, replacing the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

The aim of the Regulations is to consolidate the existing environmental permitting system, which integrates regimes covering waste management licensing, pollution prevention and control, landfill, waste incineration, the operation of large combustion plants, water discharge consents, groundwater authorisations and radioactive substances. It also includes provisions relating to mining waste and batteries.

As a result, they implement around 15 EU Directives.

Key Features

Environmental permits are required for industrial and waste activities which could harm human health or the environment unless they are controlled. They apply to installations, waste operations and mobile plants, and their resulting activities are classed as either Part A(1), Part A(2) or Part B. Schedule 1 sets out the activities which need to be controlled.

Where an activity falls under these Regulations, the operator must either obtain a permit or register an exempt operation. Such operations meet the requirements of Schedule 2 and fall within a description of the operations set out in Schedule 3.

All applications for an environmental permit must be made by the operator of a regulated facility to the regulator, who will decide whether to grant authorisation. A single site permit can be issued which authorises multiple sites under the same permit.

Standard rules can be prepared for lower risk waste activities. These are a fixed package of rules to which the operator must adhere. If at any time there is a change in the way a site operates so it falls outside of a standard rules permit, a bespoke environmental permit must be applied for which relates specifically to the facility in question.

If the regulator feels that an operator has contravened, is contravening or is likely to contravene an environmental permit condition, they can serve an enforcement notice on them. If the contravention involves a serious risk of pollution, a suspension notice can be served. In both cases, the notice will not be withdrawn until certain requirements have been met to remedy the situation.

If the regulator feels that the operation of a regulated facility under an environmental permit involves a serious risk of pollution, they can arrange for steps to be taken to prevent or remedy that risk. In such cases, the regulator can recover the costs from the operator.
Amendments
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations SI 2019/39. These Regulations came into force on 31 December 2020 and apply to England and Wales. They amend the Permitting Regs in order to address references to EU Directives that will not legally function once the UK leaves the EU.

Legislation (As amended)	**Environmental Civil Sanctions (England) Order SI 2010/1157**

Overarching Principle

The Order came into force on 6 April 2010, and is made under the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008; it establishes new ways to protect the environment, by focusing on investment in environmental clean-up (Civil sanctions) as opposed to simply paying a fine or serving time in prison (criminal penalties). At present, civil sanctions will be used for offences involving harm to water or wildlife, poor drainage and waste management.
It does not replace any current enforcement tools, but aims to provide a more flexible range so the most appropriate enforcement action can be taken when an offence occurs.

Key Features

The following types of civil sanctions can be imposed:

- compliance notices, which require actions to be taken to comply with the law within a certain time period;
- restoration notices, which require steps to be taken to restore the damage caused by non-compliance;
- fixed monetary penalties, which are fairly low fines set by legislation, that can be imposed for certain minor offences, and range from:
  - £100 for an offence committed by an individual, to
  - £300 for an offence committed by a company;
- enforcement undertakings, which are a voluntary agreement, formally accepted by the regulator, to take steps that would make amends for the effects of non-compliance;
- variable monetary penalties, which are a proportionate penalty imposed for more serious offences, and carry a maximum fine of £250,000;
- stop notices, which require an immediate stop to an activity that is causing serious harm, or presents a significant risk of causing serious harm.

Enforcement by the regulator will depend on which of the above civil sanction is applied, and could include:

- legal action against anyone not complying with fixed or variable monetary penalties;
- prosecution for anyone not complying with restoration notices or stop notices;
- the regulator recovering costs of any investigation or legal advice, in some cases.

Amendments

The Environmental Civil Sanctions (Miscellanious Amendments) (England) Regulations SI 2010 also came into force on 6 April 2010 – and into which other future offences will be added into. No known new offences have been added into this piece of legislation as of 04/04/2019. No further amends 27/07/21

Legislation (As amended)	**Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations SI 2015/810**

Overarching Principle

These Regulations came into force on 19 July 2015 and impose obligations on operators of certain activities requiring them to prevent or remediate environmental damage. They apply to damage to protected species, natural habitats, sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs), water and land and

implemented previous EU Directives now retained in UK Law. In doing so, they consolidate, revoke and replace the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations SI 2009/153.

Key Features

These Regulations apply in relation to environmental damage if it is caused by an activity mentioned in the Full Text of Schedule 2 to these Regulations.
In the case of environmental damage to a protected species or natural habitat or a site of special scientific interest, these Regulations also apply in relation to environmental damage caused by any other activity if the operator intended to cause environmental damage; or was negligent as to whether environmental damage would be caused.

Areas of application - Damage to: surface water or groundwater / marine waters / a site of special scientific interest / a protected species or natural habitat / land

Preventing environmental damage
An operator of an activity that causes an imminent threat of environmental damage, or an imminent threat of damage where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the damage will become environmental damage, must immediately:

- take all practicable steps to prevent the damage; and
- (unless the threat has been eliminated) send all relevant details to the appropriate enforcing authority.

The enforcing authority may serve a notice on an operator that:

- describes a threat of a kind as mentioned above;
- specifies the measures required to prevent the damage; and
- requires the operator to take those measures, or measures at least equivalent to them, within the period specified in the notice.

Preventing further environmental damage
An operator of an activity that has caused environmental damage, must immediately:

- take all practicable steps to prevent further damage; and
- notify all relevant details to the enforcing authority

The enforcing authority may serve a notice on an operator that:

- describes damage of a kind mentioned in the first paragraph of this provision;
- requires the operator to provide additional information on any damage that has occurred;
- specifies the measures required to prevent further damage; and
- requires the operator to take those measures, or measures at least equivalent to them, within the period specified in the notice.

Action by the enforcing authority
Any duty in this Part on the operator of an activity may be carried out by the enforcing authority instead of the operator:

- in an emergency;
- if the operator cannot be ascertained; or
- if the operator fails to comply with a notice issued under the two provisions immediately above.

Remediate any damage which does occur

Amendments

The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2015/1391, 2017/1177 and 2019/1285 have no known impacts for the University body.

The Environment (Amendment etc) (EU Exit) regs 2019 amend these by Regs by removing references to EU member state and various EU legislation, so that the legislation remains operable after the UK leaves the EU.

Legislation (As amended)	**Environmental Information Regulations SI 2004/3391**

Overarching Principle

The aim of the Regulations is to establish an access regime which allows people to request environmental information from public authorities.

Key Features

All environmental information held by a public authority must be progressively made available to the public by easily accessible electronic means. They must make this information available on request within 20 or 40 days, depending on its complexity and volume. A public authority can charge a fee for making environmental information publicly available, but there is no charge for allowing an applicant to: ○ access any public register or list; ○ examine the information at the place the public authority make it available. Several exemptions to the Regulations are established, whereby the public authority can refuse to disclose requested environmental information. Amongst other things, this applies if the information would affect: ○ international relations, defence, national security or public safety; ○ the course of justice, the ability of a person to receive a fair trial or the ability of a public authority to conduct an inquiry of a criminal or disciplinary nature; ○ intellectual property rights; ○ the confidentiality of the proceedings of any public authority; ○ the confidentiality of commercial or industrial information; ○ the interests of the person who provided the information; ○ the protection of the environment.
Amendments
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Chapter 11 – Other drivers and external factors

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The entries in this chapter focus on the areas of obligation we have which are not legislative but we are committed to adhering to or applying as an essential part of our business either in response to an environmental aspect or the management and reporting of these.

The University must consider the following other factors:

- The requirements of the standard ISO14001 and the clauses contained within this.
- Data Reporting requirements to HESA, on aspects such as Energy, Carbon, Waste and Travel.
- The requirement to notify NQA of any breach of legislation which may lead to a prosecution.
- Other compliance obligations such as SDG Accord, THE Impact Rankings, Nature Positive University Alliance

Compliance Obligation	ISO14001 Requirements
Overarching Principle	
The University is required to comply with the clauses of ISO14001 in order to maintain the standard. This is assessed through internal and external audits.	
Key Features	
This means undertaking the appropriate elements of: • Planning • Implementing	

- Operating
- Checking and Correcting
- Maintaining an EMS Manual.

Planning involves a baseline review and awareness of the site history and site set up

Implementation requires an assessment of legal & other requirements, the identification of aspects and their impacts, the creation of objectives and targets and the establishment of an Environmental Policy.

Operating involves the identification of resources, roles and responsibilities, the establishment of competencies, training and awareness, the monitoring and recording of communication, the control of documentation, the creation of operational controls and the establishment of emergency response procedures.

Checking and correcting includes the identification of monitoring and measuring requirements, an evaluation of compliance, the recording of nonconformity, corrective and preventative actions, the control of records, undertaking internal audits and establishing a management review.

An EMS Manual must also be maintained detailing the procedures required.

Compliance Obligation	**Data Reporting Requirements to HESA**

Overarching Principle

The University are required to submit data to HESA through the EMR (Estates Management Return) and this includes some environmental data. The return consists of mandatory and voluntary data and the University currently completes all mandatory data and voluntary data where this information is readily available. Environmental elements of both mandatory and voluntary data are also used for assessment of the AUDE Green Scorecard and the FOI assessment by People and Planet for the Green League and therefore for as long as the University supports these assessments, and where this information is readily available it will continue to be supplied even if voluntary.

Key Features

The data reported to HESA includes data on

- Energy use
- Water use
- Waste produced
- Travel
- Carbon

The data is split between non-residential and residential operations across a range of factors for each area. The recording of space and staff/students numbers enables an analysis of data in comparison to other institutions

Compliance Obligation	**Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Accord**

Overarching Principle

The purpose of the SDG Accord is twofold:

- First it is to inspire, celebrate and advance the critical role that education has in delivering the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the value it brings to governments, business and wider society.
- Secondly, the Accord is a commitment learning institutions are making to one another to do more to deliver the goals, to annually report on each signatory's progress, and to do so in ways which share the learning with each other both nationally and internationally. An objective is that sector SDG reporting metrics will be presented at the annual UN High Level Political Forum.

Key Features
• Align all major efforts with the Sustainable Development Goals, targets and indicators, including through our education, research, leadership, operational and engagement activities; • Aim to involve members from all key stakeholder groups in this endeavour, including students, academics, professional staff, local communities and other external stakeholders; • Collaborate across cities, regions, countries and continents with other signatory institutions as part of a collective international response; • Using our own unique ways, inform, share our learning and account to both local and global communities our progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals; • Annually report on 'how does my institution contribute to the Goals and what more can we do'.

Compliance Obligation	**The requirement to notify our auditing bodies**
Overarching Principle	
There is a requirement to notify our auditing bodies of any breach of legislation which may lead to a prosecution	
Key Features	
It is a contractual stipulation that we notify our auditing bodies as our ISO assessment bodies of any incident which is deemed to be a breach of legislation and which may lead to a prosecution.	

Compliance Obligation	**THE Impact Rankings**
Overarching Principle	
A benchmarking league table which looks at how universities contribute to the UN SDGs.	
Key Features	
The Times Higher Education Impact Rankings identifies and celebrates universities that excel across multiple United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Institutions stand out in individual areas but they also demonstrate comprehensive excellence in contributing to global sustainable development. By excelling in a variety of SDGs, universities can showcase their commitment to addressing the world's most pressing challenges, including environmental sustainability, social inclusion, economic growth and partnerships. Scoring is based on SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals, but also the top three scores from all other SDGs submitted. The University began submitting in 2023 and is now committed to submitting each year.	

Compliance Obligation	**Nature Positive University Alliance**
Overarching Principle	
Loughborough University is a founding member of the Nature Positive Universities Alliance, having signed the pledge in December 2022	
Key Features	
Signing the pledge commits us to working towards Nature Positive goals in order to halt, prevent and reverse nature loss through addressing our own impacts and restoring ecosystems harmed by our activities. The pledge includes four key elements: • Carrying out baseline assessments • Setting specific, time limited and measurable target for nature • Taking bold action to reduce biodiversity impacts, protect and restore species and ecosystems, while influencing others to do the same	

- Transparent annual reporting.

The following factors were considered but determined not to be compliance obligations:

The University will be assessed by the People and Planet Green League but as this uses publicly accessible information from HESA and our website the University has made no commitment to supporting this.

5.1 Building Standards
The construction of new buildings and the refurbishment of the existing buildings offer opportunities to support the aspiration to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050.
All modern building refurbishments should consider adopting retrofit technologies during project evaluation and must aim to achieve a relevant and appropriate level of certification, this could be: BREEAM, Passivhaus, EnerPHIT or a bespoke standard. Where this is not possible, it must be demonstrated that this approach has been considered, explain why it is not possible and incorporate the best standard possible.

Passivhaus Standard
The definition of Passivhaus is driven by air quality and comfort: “A Passivhaus building is a building in which thermal comfort can be achieved solely by post-heating or post-cooling the fresh air flow required for a good indoor air quality, without the need for additional recirculation of air” – Passivhaus EnerPHit is a slightly relaxed standard for retrofit projects, where the existing architecture and conservation issues means that meeting the Passivhaus standard is not feasible. Where the Passivhaus standard is not possible, each project must show that the possibility of taking the Passivhaus approach.

Fair Trade - Loughborough University (LU) was one of the first University’s to be Fairtrade Accredited but in recent years the situation has changed. Fairtrade is not the only accreditation scheme which supports Sustainability and Social Responsibility which makes the decisions slightly harder. In addition LU has tried increasing the range of Fairtrade products offered but the cost of these is often somewhat greater than the alternative products. Unfortunately sales and stock figures demonstrate that our customers are, as a general rule, not willing to pay this difference. Where we have significant buying power, for example coffee purchasing, we are able to buy in sufficient volumes to maintain the use of a Fairtrade product and present this as the only option, something we cannot do with many other products. Given the unwillingness to choose Fairtrade products, where there was a choice, and the current cost of accreditation, we feel that it is impractical to maintain the Fairtrade accreditation.

The following factors were considered but determined not to be necessary for inclusion for the reasons stated:

Item:	**Reason:**
ESOS (21/03/16)	The Energy Manager has evaluated the requirements of this legislation and deemed it does not apply to the University.
Duty of Care Code of Practice	The Duty of Care Code of Practice is an explanation of requirements from various pieces of legislation. As the legislation is included in the Register of Legislation this Code of Practice does not, in our opinion need to be included separately.
Producer Responsibility Obligations	We have investigated this with both our Environmental Legislation consultants and our internal legal team and we all believe that we are exempt having charitable status.

(Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations SI 2024	Imago Ltd do not have charitable status but from our calculations they would be below the weight threshold as they do not produce, package or retail packaged goods in any significant quantity.

Chapter 12: Sustainable Events relevant legislation

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of legislation (environmental or otherwise) relating to safe and sustainable events unless already covered in the preceding chapters

The following legislation is covered within this Chapter:

- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (HSW Act)
- Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996
- Noise at Work Regulations 2005
- Licence Act 2003
- Fire Safety Order 2005
- The Work at Height Regulations 2005
- Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992
- The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992
- Equality Act 2010
- Data Protection Act 2018
- Fireworks (Safety) Regulations 1997
- Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR).
- Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981
- Protect Duty (Martyn's Law) not yet legislated
- The Offensive Weapons Act 2019 (OWA)
- Gifting and hospitality
- Crowd Management

https://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/media/2746/hse-event-safety-guide.pdf

Legislation (As amended)	**Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations SI 1999/3242**
Overarching Principle	
The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 were introduced to reinforce the Health and Safety Act 1974. They explicitly outline what employers are required to do to manage health and safety and apply to every work activity. The regulations place a set of duties on employers and employees to maintain a safe and healthy workplace.	
Key Features	

The main duty placed on employers by the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations is to undertake risk assessments to identify potential hazards to employee health and safety and anyone who may be affected by their work activity. Employers with five or more employees must record any significant findings.

As a result of conducting a risk assessment, employers must then make arrangements for implementing health and safety measures to control the hazards identified by the risk assessment. The General Principles of Prevention, also known as the Hierarchy of Risk Control, should be applied.

Finally, the risk assessment should determine the procedures required to manage serious and imminent danger. For example an evacuation procedure in the event of a fire or other emergency situations. It also needs to advise how and when an employee should contact the emergency services.

Amendments

SI 2003/2457 – This amendment aligned UK regulations with European directives, particularly regarding risk assessments and health surveillance.
SI 2006/438 – Introduced changes related to the employment of young persons and expectant mothers.
SI 2015/1637 – Made further adjustments to reflect evolving workplace safety standards

Legislation (As amended)	**Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974**

Overarching Principle

The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 is the primary piece of legislation covering occupational health and safety in Great Britain. The Act places general duties on employers, and some self-employed people to do what is 'reasonably practicable' to ensure your health and safety and that of others who may be affected by what you do or do not do.

This means balancing the level of risk against the measures needed to control it in terms of money, time or trouble.

Key Features

Without prejudice to the generality of an employer's duty under the preceding subsection, the matters to which that duty extends include in particular—

- the provision and maintenance of plant and systems of work that are, so far as is reasonably practicable, safe and without risks to health;
- arrangements for ensuring, so far as is reasonably practicable, safety and absence of risks to health in connection with the use, handling, storage and transport of articles and substances;
- the provision of such information, instruction, training and supervision as is necessary to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety at work of his employees
- so far as is reasonably practicable as regards any place of work under the employer's control, the maintenance of it in a condition that is safe and without risks to health and the provision and maintenance of means of access to and egress from it that are safe and without such risks;
- the provision and maintenance of a working environment for his employees that is, so far as is reasonably practicable, safe, without risks to health, and adequate as regards facilities and arrangements for their welfare at work.

Amendments

- **SI 2008/960** – Updated enforcement provisions and clarified duties of employers and employees.
- **SI 2015/1637** – Aligned with EU directives and updated terminology and responsibilities.

- **Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013** – Removed the automatic right to claim civil damages for breach of health and safety duties unless negligence is proven.

Legislation (As amended)	**Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations SI 1996/341**

Overarching Principle

The safety signs directive was adopted by all European Union member states on 24 June 1992, which recognised the need for all workplaces to have easily recognisable signs and symbols relating to safety matters and encourage the standardisation of safety signs throughout the member states of the European Union so that safety signs, wherever they are seen, have the same meaning. In this country, the Directive has been implemented through the Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals Regulations) 1996. These regulations apply to all places of work covered by the Health and Safety at work etc Act 1974.

Safety signs must conform to these regulations. In addition to the fire safety signs specified in the Regulations, signs which conform to BS 5499-1:2001 will continue to satisfy the requirements of the Regulations.

Key Features

The Regulations cover various means of communicating health and safety information. These include the use of illuminated signs, hand and acoustic signals, e.g. fire alarms, spoken communication and the marking of pipe work containing dangerous substances. These are in addition to traditional signboards such as prohibition and warning signs. Fire safety signs, i.e. signs for fire exits and fire-fighting equipment are also covered.

They require employers to provide specific safety signs whenever there is a risk that has not been avoided or controlled by other means, e.g. engineering controls and safe systems of work. Where a safety sign would not help to reduce that risk, or where the risk is not significant, there is no need to provide a sign. The regulations, where necessary, require the use of road traffic signs within workplaces to regulate road traffic and also require employers to maintain the safety signs which are provided by them, explain unfamiliar signs to their employees and tell them what they need to do when they see a safety sign.

The Regulations apply to all places and activities where people are employed, but exclude signs and labels used in connection with the supply of substances, products and equipment or the transport of dangerous goods.

Fire-warning systems should generally comply with BS 5839-1:2002. The Health and Safety (Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996 requires that a sign or signal that needs a power supply to operate should also have a back-up power supply. Existing systems designed or installed to an earlier standard may be acceptable subject to satisfactory testing, electrical certification and approval by the local authority

Amendments

- **SI 2004/568** – Updated references to the **Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2004**
- **SI 2007/1573** – Further updates to terminology and references related to dangerous goods
- **SI 2015/21** – Amended definitions and applications in line with the **Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Chemicals (Amendments to Secondary Legislation) Regulations 2015**

Legislation (As amended)	**Control of Noise at Work Regulations SI 2005/1643**

Overarching Principle
The Noise Regulations 2005 require employers to prevent or reduce risks to health and safety from exposure to noise at work. Employees have duties under the Regulations too.
Key Features
The Regulations require you as an employer to: • assess the risks to your employees from noise at work; • take action to reduce the noise exposure that produces those risks; • provide your employees with hearing protection if you cannot reduce the noise exposure enough by using other methods; • make sure the legal limits on noise exposure are not exceeded; • provide your employees with information, instruction and training e.g. Ensure that stewards are not stationed for long periods near to loudspeakers and make sure they are provided with ear protection • carry out health surveillance where there is a risk to health. The Regulations do not apply to: • members of the public exposed to noise from their nonwork activities, or making an informed choice to go to noisy places; • Low level noise which is a nuisance but causes no risk of hearing damage.
Amendments
From 6 April 2008, the Noise Regulations 2005 also apply to the music and entertainment industry.

Legislation (As amended)	**Licence Act 2003**
Overarching Principle	
This act regulates the sale of alcohol, the provision of entertainment, and late-night refreshment. Event managers must ensure they have the appropriate licenses for their events	
Key Features	
1. Licensable Activities: Includes retail sale of alcohol, supply of alcohol in clubs, provision of regulated entertainment, and late-night refreshment 2. Licensing Authorities: Local authorities are responsible for issuing licenses and ensuring compliance 3. Types of Licenses: Premises licenses, personal licenses, and Temporary Event Notices (TENs)	
Amendments	
• **Licensing Act 2003 (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2017 (SI 2017/411)**: o Removed the requirement to **renew personal licences** and the associated fees o Amended several related regulations including: ▪ Personal Licences Regulations 2005 ▪ Fees Regulations 2005 ▪ Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates Regulations 2005 ▪ Permitted Temporary Activities Regulations 2005 ▪ Closure Notices for Persistent Selling of Alcohol to Children Regulations 2012	

Legislation (As amended)	**Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order SI 2005/1541**

Overarching Principle
Requires responsible persons to ensure fire safety in non-domestic premises. This legislation requires event managers to carry out fire risk assessments and implement appropriate fire safety measures
Key Features
1. Fire Risk Assessment: Mandatory for identifying fire hazards and implementing safety measures 2. Responsible Person: The person in control of the premises must ensure compliance with fire safety regulations 3. Fire Safety Measures: Includes fire detection and warning systems, emergency routes and exits, firefighting equipment, and fire safety training
Amendments
• **Fire Safety Act 2021 (c.24)**: o Clarified that the Fire Safety Order applies to the **structure, external walls (including cladding), balconies, and flat entrance doors** of multi-occupied residential buildings. o Strengthened the legal basis for fire risk assessments in these areas • **Building Safety Act 2022**: o Introduced the concept of the **"Accountable Person"** for high-rise residential buildings. o Required cooperation between the **Responsible Person** (under the Fire Safety Order) and the **Accountable Person** (under the Building Safety Act) • **SI 2023/909** – Fire Safety (England) Regulations 2022: o Came into force in **January 2023**. o Imposed new duties on Responsible Persons, including: ▪ Providing **fire safety instructions** to residents. ▪ Sharing **building plans and external wall information** with fire and rescue services. ▪ Conducting **monthly checks** on lifts and essential firefighting equipment

Legislation (As amended)	**Work at Height Regulations SI 2005/735**
Overarching Principle	
The Work at Height Regulations 2005 aim to prevent death and injury caused by falls from height. Here are the overarching principles:	
Key Features	
1. Avoid Work at Height Where Possible: Employers should avoid work at height if there are safer alternatives 2. Risk Assessment: Conduct a thorough risk assessment before any work at height to identify potential hazards and implement control measures 3. Proper Planning and Organization: Ensure that all work at height is properly planned, organized, and supervised 4. Competent Personnel: Only allow competent individuals to carry out work at height. This includes ensuring they have the necessary skills, knowledge, and experience	

5. Use of Appropriate Equipment: Select and use the right equipment for working at height, such as scaffolding, ladders, or mobile elevated work platforms (MEWPs)

6. Inspection and Maintenance: Regularly inspect and maintain equipment used for working at height to ensure it is safe to use

7. Control Risks from Fragile Surfaces: Implement measures to control risks associated with fragile surfaces, such as roofs or skylights

8. Weather Considerations: Take weather conditions into account when planning and carrying out work at height

These principles help ensure that work at height is conducted safely and that the risk of falls is minimized.

Amendments

- **Work at Height (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/114)**:
  - Introduced **Article 8A** – Specific provisions for **dock operations**, including requirements for working platforms and fall protection in dock environments
  - Added **Schedule 9** – Detailed requirements for **work in docks**, such as safe access, dock gates, and edge protection
- **Insertion of Article 14A**:
  - Special provisions for **caving and climbing activities**, acknowledging the unique risks and equipment used in these contexts

Legislation (As amended)	**Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations SI 1992/2966**

Overarching Principle

To ensure that **suitable personal protective equipment (PPE)** is provided and properly used by workers where risks to health and safety cannot be adequately controlled by other means.

Key Features:

- Employers must:
  - Provide **suitable PPE free of charge**.
  - Ensure PPE is **compatible**, properly **maintained**, and **stored**.
  - Conduct **risk assessments** to determine PPE needs.
  - Offer **information, instruction, and training** on PPE use.
- Employees must:
  - Use PPE **as instructed**.
  - Report **losses or defects**.
- PPE is considered the **last resort** in the hierarchy of controls:
  - Elimination
  - Substitution
  - Engineering controls
  - Administrative controls
  - PPE

Amendments

Personal Protective Equipment at Work (Amendment) Regulations 2022 (SI 2022/8)

- Came into force on **6 April 2022**.
- Extended duties under Regulations 4–11 to include **limb (b) workers**, not just employees
- Limb (b) workers include those with **casual or irregular contracts** who perform work personally but are not self-employed.
- Employers must:
  - Provide PPE to limb (b) workers **free of charge**.
  - Ensure **training, maintenance, and suitability** of PPE for all workers.
- Limb (b) workers must:
  - Use PPE **properly** and **return it** after use.
  - Report any **defects or losses**.

Legislation (As amended)	**Manual Handling Operations Regulations SI 1992/2793**

Overarching Principle

The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (MHOR) set out key principles to ensure the safety of employees when performing manual handling tasks.

Key Features

1. Avoid Hazardous Manual Handling: Employers should avoid hazardous manual handling operations as much as possible. If manual handling cannot be avoided, they must take steps to reduce the risk of injury

2. Risk Assessment: Employers are required to conduct a thorough risk assessment of any manual handling tasks that cannot be avoided. This assessment should identify potential hazards and evaluate the risk of injury to employees

3. Reduce Risk: Where manual handling tasks are necessary, employers must take appropriate measures to reduce the risk of injury. This can include redesigning the task, using mechanical aids, or implementing safe handling techniques

4. Training and Information: Employers must provide employees with adequate training and information on safe manual handling practices. This includes instruction on how to lift, carry, and move loads safely

5. Review and Monitor: Employers should regularly review and monitor manual handling operations to ensure that the measures in place are effective and that any new risks are identified and managed

These principles aim to minimize the risk of injury from manual handling tasks and ensure a safer working environment for employees.

Amendments

NO amendments found on 18/08/2025

Legislation (As amended)	**Equality Act 2010**

Overarching Principle

This act protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. Event managers must ensure their events are accessible and inclusive

Key Features

1. Consolidates previous anti-discrimination laws to provide comprehensive protection against discrimination based on protected characteristics
2. Promotion of Equality: Ensures equal treatment and opportunities in the workplace and wider society
3. Protected Characteristics: Age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation
4. Types of Discrimination: Direct discrimination, indirect discrimination, harassment, and victimisation
5. Public Sector Equality Duty: Requires public bodies to consider how their policies and decisions affect people with protected characteristics

Amendments

Equality Act 2010 (Amendment) Regulations 2023

These amendments were introduced to preserve key protections previously derived from EU law, following the **Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023**

Legislation (As amended)	**Data Protection Act 2018**

Overarching Principle

This act governs the processing of personal data in the UK and is aligned with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Event managers must ensure they handle personal data responsibly and securely

Key Features

1. Protection of Personal Data: Aligns with GDPR to ensure the lawful, fair, and transparent processing of personal data
2. Rights of Data Subjects: Enhances the rights of individuals regarding their personal data
3. Seven Principles of Data Processing: Lawfulness, fairness, and transparency; purpose limitation; data minimisation; accuracy; storage limitation; integrity and confidentiality; and accountability
4. Data Subject Rights: Right to access, rectification, erasure, restriction of processing, data portability, and objection
5. Data Breach Notification: Obligates organisations to report data breaches to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) within 72 hours

Amendments

Data (Use and Access) Act 2025, which received Royal Assent on **19 June 2025**:

Confirmed Amendments to the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA 2018)

These amendments aim to modernise the UK's data protection framework post-Brexit and align it with domestic priorities, while preserving adequacy with EU standards

1. Expanded ICO Powers

- The **Information Commissioner's Office (ICO)** now has:
  - Greater authority to **request documents** and conduct **interviews**
  - A new duty to **promote innovation** and **protect children's data rights**

2. New Complaints Obligations

- Data controllers must:
  - **Facilitate complaints** more effectively.
  - Respond to data subjects with **clear procedures** and timelines

3. Automated Decision-Making

- Clarified rules around **automated processing**, especially where decisions have **legal or significant effects**.
- Designed to unlock innovation while maintaining safeguards

4. Transfers of Personal Data

- New sections added:
  - **Section 17A–17C** – Covering **adequacy regulations**, **reviews**, and **standard data protection clauses** for international transfers

5. Definition Updates

- Terms like "controller," "public authority," and "court" have been refined to reflect **UK-specific interpretations**

6. National Security and Defence

- Expanded exemptions and modifications to Articles 9 and 32 of the UK GDPR for **national security and defence processing**

7. Certification and Accreditation

- Strengthened provisions for **certification providers** and **data protection seals**, supporting trust in data handling practices

Legislation (As amended)	**Fireworks Regulations SI 2004/1836** **Fireworks (Safety) Regulations 1997 (As Amended)** https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/2294/contents/made

Overarching Principle

The primary control on the supply and acquisition of fireworks are the Fireworks (Safety) Regulations 1997 as amended by the Fireworks (Safety) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 and the Pyrotechnics Articles (Safety) Regulations 2010. Under these regulations only certain defined fireworks within BS categories 1, 2 and 3 may be supplied to the public. Category 4 and larger category 2 and 3 fireworks are prohibited to the public and may only be supplied to specified types of people, which include a professional organiser or operator of firework displays.

Key Features

Explosives Act 1875 (EA75), as amended by the Placing on the Market and Supervision of Transfers of Explosives Regulations 1993 as well as Control of Explosives Regulations 1991 may also apply.

Also need to consider: The carriage of fireworks and other explosives by road is subject to the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2004 and the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (Driver Training) Regulations 1996 (as amended by the Carriage of Dangerous Goods (Amendment) Regulations 1999)

Amendments

The Pyrotechnic Articles (Safety) Regulations 2015 (SI 2015/1553)

- Substantially revised **Regulation 3** to align with EU classification of fireworks:
  - Introduced **Category F2, F3, and F4 fireworks**.
  - Updated definitions for "adult firework," "firework," and "explosives."

- Linked definitions to the **2015 Regulations** for consistency

Legislation (As amended)	**Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations SI 2013/1471**

Overarching Principle

The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR) outlines the requirements for reporting specific workplace incidents.

Key Features

1. Mandatory Reporting: Employers, self-employed individuals, and those in control of premises must report certain work-related incidents, diseases, and dangerous occurrences

2. Types of Reportable Incidents:
   a. Work-related Deaths: Any fatality resulting from a work-related incident

   b. Specified Injuries: Serious injuries such as fractures, amputations, and injuries leading to permanent loss of sight

   c. Over-7-day Injuries: Injuries resulting in an employee being unable to work for more than seven consecutive days

   d. Work-related Diseases: Diagnosed cases of certain occupational diseases

   e. Dangerous Occurrences: Incidents that could have resulted in serious harm but did not

3. Timely Reporting: Incidents must be reported within a specified timeframe, typically within 10 days of the occurrence

4. Record Keeping: Employers must keep records of all reportable incidents for at least three years

5. Confidentiality: All records must be kept confidential and stored securely to comply with data protection regulations

These principles ensure that significant workplace incidents are properly documented and reported to help improve workplace safety and prevent future occurrences.

Amendments

- The 2013 Regulations **revoked and replaced**:
  - **RIDDOR 1995 (SI 1995/3163)**
  - **RIDDOR (Amendment) Regulations 2012 (SI 2012/199)**

These changes streamlined reporting duties and clarified definitions, including:

- **Who must report** (the “responsible person”)
- **What must be reported**, including:
  - Fatal and non-fatal injuries
  - Specified occupational diseases
  - Dangerous occurrences
  - Offshore and gas-related incidents

Legislation (As amended)	**Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations SI 1981/917**

Overarching Principle

The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 establish key principles to ensure that employers provide adequate and appropriate first aid provisions in the workplace

Key Features

1. Adequate and Appropriate Provision: Employers must ensure that adequate and appropriate equipment, facilities, and personnel are available to provide immediate assistance to employees who are injured or become ill at work
2. Assessment of Needs: Employers are required to carry out an assessment of first-aid needs based on the specific hazards and risks present in their workplace
3. This assessment determines the level of first-aid provision required.
4. Trained Personnel: Employers must ensure that there are sufficient numbers of trained first-aiders to provide first aid during all working hours
5. Accessibility: First-aid equipment and facilities must be easily accessible to all employees
6. Record Keeping: Employers should maintain records of first-aid incidents and the provision of first aid to monitor and improve their first-aid arrangements

Amendments

The most notable change took effect on October 1, 2013. This amendment removed the requirement for the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) to approve first aid training and qualifications

This change allows businesses more flexibility in managing their first aid provisions and selecting appropriate training providers

Employers are still required to assess their first-aid needs and ensure that adequate and appropriate first-aid provisions are in place

Legislation (As amended)	**Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025 – Chapter 10** **Also known as Martyn's Law**

Overarching Principle

This Act received Royal Assent on 4 April 2025 and applies to England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It seeks to increase the security of public premises and events by implementing new public protection requirements on qualifying premises and events.

Although parts of this Act are now in force, mainly for the purposes of allowing further Regulations to be made, it is expected that the implementation of most of the duties set out in the Act will take at least 24 months. This means that those who will have a qualifying premises or a qualifying event under this Act have no legal requirement to comply with the obligations until the relevant sections of the Act comes into force. However, it is advisable that those who operate venues or organise events should begin to familiarise themselves with the requirements of the Act and begin to plan for its implementation.

The bill will ensure that certain premises and events are better prepared and ready to respond to a terrorist attack. The bill establishes a tiered approach, linked to the activity that takes place at qualifying premises or events and the number of individuals it is reasonable to expect may be present at the same time.

It will require those responsible for certain premises and events to take steps to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack and reduce harm in the event of one occurring. Those responsible for certain larger premises and events must also take additional steps to reduce vulnerability to terrorist attacks.

Key Features

The legislation establishes a tiered approach linked to the different uses of premises and the number of individuals it is reasonable to expect may be present at the same time at the particular

premises or events. The requirements vary accordingly, acknowledging that larger venues and events may be impacted to a greater extent by an attack and should be expected to do more:

- Standard duty premises: premises that are reasonably expected to have between 200 and 799 individuals (including staff) on the premises at the same time definition of higher-risk building
- Enhanced duty premises and qualifying events: premises and events that may be reasonably expected to host 800 or more individuals (including staff) at the same time

Premises that satisfy the following four criteria will be within scope of the Act:

1. There is at least one building (or the premises are in a building).
2. The premises are wholly or mainly used for one or more of the uses specified at Schedule 1 to the Act, e.g. a restaurant or a shop.
3. It is reasonable to expect that at least 200 individuals may be present at least occasionally.
4. The premises are not excluded under Schedule 2 to the Act. If 800 or more individuals may be expected, the premises will be an enhanced duty premises unless the Act says otherwise

Events satisfying the following criteria will fall within scope of the Act:

1. It will take place at premises within section 3(1)(a) of the Act, including land without buildings, that are not enhanced duty premises (or part of enhanced duty premises).
2. The relevant premises are accessible to members of the public for the purpose of the event.
3. It is reasonable to expect that there will be at least 800 individuals present for the event at once at some point during it.
4. There will be measures to check entry conditions, such as ticket checks.
5. The event is not excluded under Schedule 2 to the Act.

The responsible person must ensure that the requirements of the Act are met for the qualifying premises or event. Such a person may be an individual but it is anticipated it will typically be a company or other organisation. Dutyholders will be determined on the basis of whether or not the person has control over the premises in connection with an activity that is within the scope of the Act—this is referred to as the “relevant Schedule 1 use” of the premises

For standard duty premises, the responsible person will be required to:

- **notify the Security Industry Authority (SIA) of their premises**
- have in place, so far as reasonably practicable, appropriate public protection procedures.

These public protection procedures are those which should be followed by people working at the premises if an act of terrorism were to occur at the premises, or in the immediate vicinity. These relate to things like evacuation, invacuation (moving people to a safe place), locking down the premises, and communication. There is no requirement for physical measures to be put in place. For enhanced duty premises and qualifying events, and in addition to the same requirements as standard duty premises (set out above), the responsible person will additionally be required to have in place, so far as reasonably practicable, appropriate public protection measures that could be expected to reduce both:

- the vulnerability of the premises or event to an act of terrorism
- the risk of physical harm being caused to individuals if an attack was to occur there or nearby.

Requirements also include documenting the public protection procedures and measures in place, or proposed to be put in place, and providing this document to the SIA. Where the responsible person is not an individual, they must designate a senior individual with responsibility for ensuring that the responsible person complies with these requirements.
Documentation may include:

- Risk Assessment: Venues are required to conduct regular risk assessments to identify potential vulnerabilities and threats

- Staff Training and Awareness: Emphasis is placed on training employees to recognize suspicious behaviour and respond to emergencies
- Collaboration with Local Authorities: Venues must work closely with local authorities to ensure coordinated responses to potential threats
- Documentation and Compliance: Enhanced tier venues must document their compliance with the law and provide this information to the regulator
- Public Protection Procedures: Implementation of public protection procedures to improve preparedness and response in the event of an attack

Amendments

No amendements found on 18/08/25

Legislation (As amended)	**The Offensive Weapons Act 2019 (OWA) (As Amended)** https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2019/17/contents

Overarching Principle

The act addresses crimes related to acid attacks (including the sale and possession in public places of corrosive substances); knife crime prevention orders; the sale of, delivery and possession of knives and other offensive weapons; and introduced further restrictions on firearms.

Key Features

The Offensive Weapons Act 2019 (OWA) introduces several key measures aimed at reducing violent crime and enhancing public safety in the UK. Here are the main features:

1. Corrosive Products:
    a. Sale Restrictions: Prohibits the sale of corrosive products to individuals under 18
    b. Possession: Makes it an offence to possess a corrosive substance in a public place without a valid reason
2. Knives and Bladed Articles:
    a. Sales and Delivery: Restricts the sale and delivery of knives and bladed articles to under-18s, including online sales
    b. Possession: Bans the possession of certain dangerous knives and offensive weapons
3. Firearms:
    a. Prohibitions: Prohibits the possession of certain firearms, including rapid-firing rifles
    b. Surrender and Compensation: Requires the surrender of prohibited firearms and provides compensation for those who lawfully owned them
4. Knife Crime Prevention Orders (KCPOs):
    a. Introduction: Introduces KCPOs to impose restrictions on individuals to prevent knife crime
5. Threatening with Offensive Weapons:
    a. Offences: Establishes offences for threatening with offensive weapons in both public and private places

These measures are designed to tackle the misuse of offensive weapons and enhance public safety

Amendments

The Act has been **amended and updated** through various statutory instruments and guidance documents since its enactment. It is **up to date** as of **June 2025**, with some provisions still **prospective** and awaiting commencement.
The Act was amended to make it a **criminal offence to possess certain offensive weapons in private**, not just in public

- This includes:
    - **Flick knives and gravity knives**
    - **Knuckledusters, zombie knives, death stars**
    - Previously, these were only banned from sale, importation, and public possession.

Legislation (As amended)	**Gifting and hospitality (As Amended)** URL Ministerial Gifts and Hospitality Guidance – GOV.UK

Overarching Principle

To ensure transparency, integrity, and accountability in public service by regulating the **acceptance, provision, and declaration** of gifts and hospitality, preventing conflicts of interest and undue influence.

Key Features

- **Thresholds**:
  - Gifts over **£140** must be declared by ministers.
  - SSRO staff must declare gifts over **£50** (or cumulative £200 annually).
- **Registers**:
  - Monthly publication of ministerial gifts and hospitality.
  - SSRO maintains a public Gifts and Hospitality Register.
- **Declarations**:
  - Ministers and staff must submit returns, including **nil returns**.
  - Gifts must be declared only once in the appropriate register.
- **Prohibitions**:
  - No acceptance of gifts or hospitality that could **compromise judgement** or **create obligations**.
  - No canvassing or seeking gifts.
- **Hospitality Rules**:
  - Must be **modest**, **infrequent**, and **recorded**.
  - Alcohol is generally prohibited in official hospitality.
- **Gift Outcomes**:
  - Gifts may be **retained**, **donated to charity**, or **used for hospitality**.
  - Ministers may purchase gifts held by departments.

Amendments

- **November 2024**:
  - Ministerial Code updated to enshrine the **Seven Principles of Public Life (Nolan Principles)**
  - Monthly publication of ministerial declarations (previously quarterly).
  - Strengthened powers for the **Independent Adviser on Ministerial Standards**.
- **2025 Guidance Updates**:
  - Clarified reporting formats and responsibilities.
  - Enhanced transparency and alignment with parliamentary registers

Legislation (As amended)	**Crowd Management (As Amended)** URL

Overarching Principle

Crowd Management is covered in previous legislation referenced, as follows:

1. Martyn's Law
2. H & S at Work Act
3. Management of H & S at Work Regulations
4. Licensing Act

Key Features

Amendments

TEMPLATE FOR ADDITIONS:

Legislation (As amended)	**X (As Amended)** URL
Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
Amendments	